



## CIVIL CASES TRIED.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LAST WEEK UP TO ADJOURNMENT.

Interest in the Bright-Beck Trial.—The result closely watched by Physicians.

In the case of G. W. McDonald vs. G. W. Hoover the jury retired at nine o'clock on Thursday morning after having been charged by the court, and returned with their verdict at 5.35 on Thursday afternoon, in favor of the plaintiff for \$1800.

Michael Nicklas vs. A. M. McClain and Isaac Thomas, trading and doing business as A. M. McClain & Co; continued, special.

Luther Guisevite, now for the use of A. Walter, cashier of the Millheim Banking Co., of Millheim, vs. The Iron City Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Pittsburg, Pa. Continued generally.

Alice Garbrick vs. J. B. Gentzell; continued generally.

S. R. Shumacker vs. A. M. McClain and Isaac Thomas, trading and doing business as A. M. McClain & Co. Defendants confessed judgment in favor of the plaintiff for \$892.22, with stay of execution for one year.

John A. Logue and W. A. Hartsock administrators of etc., of Josephine Williams, deceased, vs. William J. Kline, J. C. Henderson and George Kline, plea judgment opened. By agreement of counsel the jury were sworn only as to J. C. Henderson. This action is brought on a note executed and delivered to Mrs. Williams on February 21st, 1889 for \$200, which Mr. Henderson alleges he never signed. After hearing a portion of plaintiff's testimony it was discovered that the case was not ready for trial, whereupon the plaintiff's counsel moved the court to withdraw a jury and continue at the close of the plaintiffs.

Wm. J. Thompson vs. Wm. Parker, W. I. Treaster and Roland Fye. The jury was sworn only as to Wm. Parker, and by agreement a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for ten acres and nine perches of land described in draft filed, subject to the defendants paying the plaintiff the sum of \$60 within two years and docket costs, when deed is to be delivered to the defendants for the land described.

John I. Thompson vs. The Graysdale Mining Co. Settled.

George E. French vs. D. M. Bilger, Charles Bilger, Allport Bilger, Mrs. C. E. Labord, Mrs. C. J. Calhoun, Mrs. F. C. Parker, Mrs. Irene McDermott, Mrs. A. G. Anderson and Mrs. Georgiana Parker. The jury were sworn only as to D. M. Bilger, Wm. Bilger, Charles Bilger, Allport Bilger and Georgiana Parker. This action is brought to eject defendants from a portion of a tract of land containing about 433 acres patented to Henry Witmer in 1793 by the Commonwealth located in Upper Bald Eagle twp., in Millin county, but now in Rush twp., Centre county, and by successive conveyances the title is now in this plaintiff. The defendants claim title to a tract of land containing one hundred acres, a portion of which is on the aforementioned tract by prescriptive title, having the undisputed, open, and notorious possession of it for over twenty-one years. Verdict on Friday morning in favor of the defendants.

John A. Mann vs. Geo. Deitz, Robert J. Mann, and James R. Fye. This plaintiff lived in the house of Mr. Deitz, in Curtin township from some time in August 1894 until the 8th day of April, 1895, when the defendants entered the house and set the goods of the plaintiff on the public road and in a shed, and this plaintiff now claims damages to his goods and the loss of the house to live in. These defendants were convicted at August sessions 1895 for forcible entry and detainer and shortly afterwards the defendant sued before justice of the Peace Jonathan Schenck which suit was afterwards discontinued. Verdict in favor of the defendants.

Bridget Canavan, by her next friend Andrew Campbell vs. Michael Canavan, plea subpoena in divorce, stricken from the list and not to be put on again without leave of the court.

C. C. Bell vs. Emil Joseph, Sigmund Joseph and Herman Holtz, owners and contractors; continued generally.

C. L. Beck vs. Dr. J. W. Bright. This action was brought to recover damages from the defendant for negligence in removing plaintiff's right eye sometime during the month of May 1892. The plaintiff alleges that by reason of defendants' unskillfulness unable to get a glass eye to fit. From the evidence adduced it appears that this plaintiff had trouble with his right eye from the time that he was a boy three years old by pain and a gradual growing weaker, and finally in 1882 the eye became totally blind and it became necessary in 1892 to remove

this eye to save the other eye, which was accordingly done. This case created more than usual interest especially among physicians. Verdict for defendant on Saturday evening at 9:15 after the jury had been out about ten or fifteen minutes.

On Friday afternoon, after the jury in Beck-Bright were empanelled, all the other jurors for the second week of April court were discharged.

Court adjourned at 9:15 on Saturday evening.

## Judge Hoffa has an Experience in Naples.

Hon. Cyrus Hoffa has been writing a series of interesting letters for the Lewisburg Journal, descriptive of his travels in Europe. We make the following extract from his letter in last week's Journal, of an experience he had in Naples:

"Having lost my umbrella on Mt. Vesuvius the day before, I concluded to go and buy one. I got into a cab and after a great deal of difficulty succeeded in explaining to the driver that I wanted to buy an umbrella. At the end of a long drive through the zigzag, narrow streets we stopped in front of a small store. I went in, and after examining dozens of umbrellas, finally selected a silk one. The price asked was 25 lira. Finally they dropped to 17 lira. I paid them in full and purchased a cover for one lira. I handed them the money for the cover after which they insisted I had not paid them for the umbrella, and several of them undertook to take it from me unless I paid for it again, but I kept them at a distance with the point of it and was going for the door when at least 40 Italians crowded in the room and on the pavement. I pushed several of them over against the wall and punched some of them in the ribs. I soon found I was fast and knew the dangerous position I was in, as nearly all the Italians are armed with stiletos, or short daggers. Seeing a man on the pavement, as I could look over the Italians' head, I was so much taller, I concluded he was an Englishman. After motioning to him he came to my assistance and after explaining the situation to him he said that this was the second or third time that he saw this kind of robbery in this store, but I had no other way, either to pay for the umbrella a second time, or leave it, as they would swear I had not paid for it, and that I would have to give bail for appearance at court which might take weeks before the case would be tried and that my oath would be useless in their courts when a dozen of these men would perjure themselves and swear I had not paid for the umbrella. I concluded that the best thing I could do was to pay for it again, and I told him to tell these sons of perdition that if they would ever come to America I would shoot every one of them. I recite this story not that it is any credit to me, but to show the miserable system of robbery they practice on strangers; however, I would not give the umbrella now for all I paid for it. When I got outside, my driver sat on his seat apparently as innocent and unconscious as a lamb, but have no doubt that he got his share of the robbery."

## Improved Passenger Train Service.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will place in service May 17th inst, new passenger trains on Sunbury Division, between Sunbury and Wilkesbarre. A train will leave Sunbury on arrival of train 8 from the west and train 11 from the east, at 2.00 p. m. for Wilkesbarre, Scranton and other points. Passengers can leave Canandaigua 7.50 a. m., Elmira 10.05 a. m., Kane 6.30 a. m., DuBois 7.10 a. m., Bellefonte 9.25 a. m., Lock Haven, 11.20 a. m., Williamsport 12.40 p. m., Harrisburg 11.35 a. m., and reach Danville 2.24 p. m., Catawissa 2.43 p. m., East Bloomsburg 2.50 p. m., Nescopeck 3.15 p. m., Mocaqua 3.42 p. m., Wilkesbarre 4.15 p. m., and Scranton 5.22 p. m. Returning train will leave Scranton 4.41 p. m., Wilkesbarre 6.00 p. m., stopping at other principal points connecting at Sunbury with trains 6 and 13 for points east and west. May 13-22.

## Made an Investigation.

Last Friday Coroner Locke and District Attorney Singer came over to investigate the sudden death of Wm. Horner, who was found dead in an outbuilding on the 5th. There was a suspicion that his death was not from natural causes, and the county officials were asked to look into the matter. An examination disclosed no grounds for the rumors afloat and that his death was caused by heart failure.

## Decorations Day.

The memorial services will be held in Centre Hall on Saturday evening, 29th, at about six o'clock. The G. A. R. Post are completing arrangements for the services. Rev. S. H. Eisenberg will deliver the address. The Pleasant Gap band will likely be present to furnish the music. All arrangements have not yet been made.

## TWO O-BE-JOYFULS.

Examine Your Sideboard for a Pull of Something Good.

Miss Annie Good, who is keeping house for her grand father, near Quincy, was cleaning house this week, when she removed a fire board which had not been removed for 20 years, and found to her surprise a fine gallon demijohn of whiskey marked "Fourth proof whiskey made 1860." No one has any knowledge of the demijohn being placed there. The whiskey is 28 years old.

Mr. Good was in the distilling business at the time the whiskey was placed and it is his own make.

The age has improved it very much and it is very valuable.

Mr. Good has it in his own possession and values it very highly.

The peculiar part is that no one knew of its being there at all. It is thought Mrs. Good must have put it there and she has been dead for 17 years.

This is a case like one Jake Harpster related to us. He and a companion many years ago were traveling through Snowshoe, the latter having a pint flask of whiskey hid it under a stump to remain hid until his return in a few days. However, neither of the two returned that way. Sixteen years thereafter Mr. Harpster again went to Snowshoe by the same route, and remembering the circumstance of the hidden treasure, curiosity led him to examine the stump, and to his agreeable surprise there was the flask with its contents undisturbed.

## Greece Asks for Mediation.

Good authority has it that Greece has made a written application to the powers through their representatives at Athens with a view of obtaining mediation.

All the representatives have promised in their replies to use their best offices, except the German minister, who has merely acknowledged the receipt of the note from the cabinet.

The note is inclined to support the powers, with a view to the facilitation of negotiations, but it declines to consent to an armistice, on the ground that this would enable Greece to reorganize her forces.

As a matter of fact, Turkey continues to send troops from Salonica homeward, and it is probable that Osman Pasha has returned to Constantinople from Salonica. In view of both facts it may be assumed that nothing serious is expected, but the continuance of a state of war is regarded as the very best means of hastening the efforts of diplomacy.

## Sultan Expresses sympathy.

Private advices received in London from Constantinople declare that the sultan has expressed deep sympathy for King George and the Greek government, whose hands, in his opinion, were forced by revolutionary agents at Athens and Alexandria.

The sultan, according to these advices, declines to claim a war indemnity and proposes a Turko-Greek treaty upon the simultaneous evacuation of Thessaly and Crete.

Finally, it is said that the sultan desires to deal direct with Greece and not through the powers.

## Robbers Terrify an Aged Pair.

Two masked men broke into the house of Charles Brown, on the mountain, near Sabula, Clearfield county, one night last week. One of the burglars compelled aged Mr. Brown and wife to stand in the corner at the point of pistols while the other ransacked the house for \$30,000, which was supposed to be hidden therein.

After an hour's search the men bade the old people good-by without having secured any booty.

## Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.

(Government Service.)  
Temperature: Highest. Lowest.  
May 6 74 49 part cloudy.  
" 7 71 50 clear.  
" 8 71 35 clear.  
" 9 79 43 clear.  
" 10 75 54 clear.  
" 11 76 46 part cloudy.  
" 12 69 58 cloudy.

On 10, at noon, .10 in. rain.  
On 12th, from 1 a. m. to 11 a. m., .51 in. of rain.

The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L. N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer—am never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending.' It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

## WASHINGTON LETTER

## UGLY RUMORS OF ANOTHER SUGAR SCANDAL.

The Trust Apparently Dictating Legislation.—Boss Hanna May Lose His Seat in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Is there to be another sugar scandal? That is the question that is being asked often and often as the sugar schedule in the amended tariff bill is becoming better understood. Washington is full of ugly rumors concerning that sugar schedule and the manner in which it was adopted, one being that a copy of the schedule was in the hands of a broker several days before the bill was reported to the Senate, and was used for speculative purposes. Senator Jones, of Nevada, is reported to have stated that at the last meeting of the Republican members of the Senate Finance committee, which he was invited to attend it was indefinitely understood that the provision expressly continuing the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty should remain in the bill, yet when the bill was reported to the Senate the next day that clause was left out. It is notorious that the sugar trust has been working to get the treaty with Hawaii abrogated. It is also known that the majority of Congress is opposed to the abrogation of this treaty. Can it be wondered at then, that it should be charged that the treaty provision was left out of the bill so that money might be made speculating in the stock of the sugar trust? Prominent Republicans have openly denounced this sugar schedule as indefensible and as being intentionally muddled and mixed so as to confuse the public as to the benefit the sugar trust would derive from it. The Dingley bill as passed by the House gave the sugar trust protection to the extent of one-quarter of a cent a pound on sugar, but Representative Swanson, of Va., a Democratic member of the House Ways and Means committee, who has carefully analyzed the present schedule positively asserts that "the least possible protection to the sugar trust in the schedule adopted by the Senate Finance committee is nearly half a cent a pound." Whether the present schedule be allowed to stand or not, the sugar trust people and those who stand in with them have probably already utilized it to make a big pile of money by speculating.

Mr. Claude M. Johnson, the gold Democrat who, as a personally requested favor of ex-Secretary Carlisle, is being allowed to remain at the head of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is getting some rough raking over from Democrats. He is accused of recommending the reinstatement of Republicans whose dismissal he had recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury for specific cause, under the late administration, and is said to take especial pleasure in a Republican reinstatement that pushes a regular Democrat out.

The country is likely to get an idea very soon of why Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, sometimes referred to as "Scrapping Teddy," was made Assistant Sec. of the Navy, as Mr. Roosevelt will this week begin an investigation of the New York navy yard, with special reference to its employment of labor. It has been hinted that boss Platt has had an understanding with Mr. Roosevelt, and that the New York navy yard is to be utilized in behalf of the Republican machine in greater New York, but it will not be believed by those who have faith in Mr. Roosevelt's professions of reform, until there is proof in sight.

Now that the arbitration treaty has been rejected, largely by the efforts and votes of Democratic Senators, lots of those who were at one time advocating the ratification of the treaty are talking about what a lucky escape the United States had.

Recent news from Ohio has not been at all satisfactory to Boss Hanna and his hopes of retaining the seat in the Senate that John Sherman was compelled to give him, and he has gone to Ohio to study the situation at close range, and figure up how much cash he shall put into the campaign. His Republican colleagues in the Senate showed how transient they regarded him by failing to make him chairman of any committee and by giving him unimportant committee assignments. They could not very well have made plainer their belief that the next Ohio legislature would be Democratic and Mr. Hanna's successor a Democrat. It was given out by Mr. Hanna that he was going home for a rest, by order of his physician.

If indications are not very deceptive the influence of the sugar trust is quite as potent in the White House as in the Senate. Mr. McKinley has been unable to stand the pressure, and will, there are reasons to believe, save the New York broker (Chapman) who re-

fused to divulge the names of Senators who speculated in sugar through his firm from the ignominy of serving the term in jail to which he was sentenced for pardoning him. If he does, the pardon will indirectly result in saving the two members of the sugar trust who are under indictment for contempt in the same case, as the indictments will probably be noll prossed if Chapman is pardoned.

## Don'ts for Bicyclists.

Don't wear flaming colors in your hat.

Don't try to keep up a steady conversation while riding. You need your breath for pedaling.

Don't walk your bicycling more than is absolutely necessary. It attracts unpleasant attention.

Don't mount by the aid of a telegraph pole. That is not the way your instructor taught you.

Don't make short turns at corners. A bicycle will slip easily, particularly if the ground is not dry.

Don't start till you are certain that, not only your wheel, but your costume is in perfect condition, so that nothing will break loose under the strain of riding.

Don't insist upon your right of way if you are going up hill and a cyclist is coming down so fast that he cannot control his wheel. Because he is a fool, you must not be a crank.

## Business Notes.

John T. Lee has his carriage shop in full operation. Read his adv.

Boob's wheel works are busy filling orders of which there is no lack.

Reed Alexander is partner in the Millheim marble works and attends to the outside affairs.

Will Runkle tells us he is pleased with the patronage his hotel is having.

Frank Arney & Co. seem to have enough to do at paper hanging.

D. F. Luse has orders for all the hydrants he can make.

Swartz's store at Tusseyville, is being enlarged.

Esq. Houseman was in town the other day, full of business, legal and other.

Colyer is having a brisk time in his varied operations.

Best of all—Nature is busy pushing forward the grain, grass and fruit crops, to the pleasure of the deserving farmer.

Advertise in the Reporter, every body reads it.

## Merchant Sentenced to Jail for Solicitation.

The readers of the Reporter will remember that the store of Will Wagner, formerly of this vicinity, now at Kipple, near Altona, was set on fire by an enemy.

Robert B. Hutchinson, proprietor of a large dry goods establishment at Kipple, was fined \$50 and sent to jail for six months by the Blair County Court, on Monday, for solicitation to commit arson.

He persuaded Frank Bowden and Frank Moore, two boys, to attempt to burn the store of Pheasant & Wagner his business competitors. The boys were sent to the Huntingdon Reformatory. Hutchinson's case will be appealed to the Supreme Court. His attorney claims that solicitation is not an indictable offense in Pennsylvania.

## Home Telephone Companies Can Go On.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, sustaining the Berliner patents, will not interfere with home companies.

These home companies can get along without the Berliner patent. The decision only affected the Berliner patents, and as the Bell patents had expired, telephone manufacturers could operate with the Bell patents which made a good telephone, the same as used by the Bell company for many years.

## Big Lift for a Soldier's Widow.

Mary Anthony, an aged widow living at Mill run, Clearfield county, recently received a pension of \$12 a month and \$2,400 arrears. After the death of her first husband, a soldier, she had married another soldier, now also deceased. This second husband had another wife, and in all the families involved there are twenty-one living children. Mrs. Anthony has given each \$100, keeping but \$300 of the \$2,400 for herself.

## One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

## Apportionment of Delegates.

At a meeting of the Democratic Co. Committee, held last week, the following apportionment of delegates was made, based on last fall's vote for President:

| ELECTION DISTRICT      | VOTE FOR | NO. OF DELE. |
|------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Bellefonte n. w.       | 126      | 2            |
| " s. w.                | 173      | 3            |
| " w. w.                | 99       | 1            |
| Centre Hall Boro.      | 81       | 2            |
| Howard Boro.           | 36       | 1            |
| Millburg Boro.         | 27       | 1            |
| Millheim Boro.         | 112      | 2            |
| Phillipsburg, 1st ward | 95       | 1            |
| " 2nd "                | 95       | 2            |
| " 3rd "                | 75       | 1            |
| South Phillipsburg     | 23       | 1            |
| State College Boro.    | 63       | 1            |
| Unionville Boro.       | 21       | 1            |
| Benner, n. p.          | 85       | 1            |
| " s. p.                | 67       | 1            |
| Boggs, n. p.           | 26       | 1            |
| " s. p.                | 57       | 1            |
| " w. p.                | 87       | 1            |
| Burnside               | 23       | 1            |
| College                | 107      | 2            |
| Curtis                 | 107      | 2            |
| Ferguson, e. p.        | 156      | 3            |
| Greek, n. p.           | 23       | 1            |
| " s. p.                | 75       | 1            |
| " e. p.                | 121      | 2            |
| " w. p.                | 129      | 3            |
| Haines, e. p.          | 74       | 1            |
| " w. p.                | 140      | 2            |
| Half Moon              | 43       | 1            |
| Harris                 | 129      | 3            |
| Howard                 | 69       | 2            |
| Houston                | 51       | 1            |
| Liberty                | 51       | 1            |
| Marion                 | 84       | 2            |
| Miles, e. p.           | 65       | 1            |
| " s. p.                | 126      | 3            |
| " w. p.                | 74       | 1            |
| Patton                 | 59       | 1            |
| Peen                   | 205      | 4            |
| Potter, n. p.          | 125      | 2            |
| " s. p.                | 195      | 4            |
| Rush, n. p.            | 109      | 2            |
| " s. p.                | 85       | 2            |
| Snow Shoe, e. p.       | 84       | 2            |
| " w. p.                | 45       | 1            |
| Spring, n. p.          | 114      | 2            |
| " s. p.                | 55       | 1            |
| Taylor                 | 56       | 1            |
| Union                  | 56       | 1            |
| Walker                 | 229      | 4            |
| Worth                  | 62       | 1            |
| Totals                 | 4559     | 89           |

And now, May 2nd, 1897, the above apportionment is adopted and ratified by the Democratic County Committee.

JOYD A. MOSEER, Secretary.

HUGH S. TAYLOR, Chairman.

## TUSSEYVILLE.

News of the Past Week Gathered by Our Correspondent.

J. S. Houseman and wife made a trip to Bellefonte Monday.

We are glad to note that the sick are all improving.

Mrs. Ellen Moyer and daughters Mary and Blanche, were visiting her mother, Mrs. Grenoble, at Spring Mills, over Sunday.

Miss Mary Feese was to Centre Hall Saturday.

Squire Houseman was at Rebersburg on Tuesday attending a law suit at J. W. Carlin's, esq.

Mr. Winters, constable at Rebersburg, was transacting some important business in our community last Tuesday.

Jonas G. Boal was to Centre Hall Saturday.

Eddie Mersinger is quite a popular clerk in S. M. Swartz's store at present. The addition to their store is almost completed and is quite an improvement.

Our young friend Frank McClellan was to Bellefonte last week; we judge by all appearance he was after license. John L. Runkle and wife, and Mrs. Mary Rossman were to Bellefonte on Monday.

Miss Flora Stiffler, of Lemont, was visiting friends in the vicinity of Colyer over Sunday.

Wm. Colyer, of Centre Hall, was transacting business in our vicinity on Saturday.

Miss Annie Reninger, of Spring Mills, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Henry Moyer.

Jacob Smith & Son have a customer who does his own clerking. If there were more such customers there would be no need of having clerks back of the counter.

## Rotters Mills.

Prof. Neff and his students enliven the town; he has a good school.

W. J. Thompson is building a new stable on his property where Dr. Alexander resides.

Mrs. James Armstrong and son, of Oak Hall, were in town visiting on Sunday.

L. J. Burris and brother, of Linden Hall, visited at P. A. Leisters on Sunday.

Mrs. Susan Kohler and son, of Reedsville, were visiting in town Sunday.

Frank Moyer and family, of Centre Hall, were visiting at W. F. McKinley's on Sunday.

Simon Harper and son Harry, of Centre Hall, and a gentleman from Shamokin, were in the mountains fishing on Tuesday; Simon can catch the big fish.

## Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week: Henry M. Krebs and Ida Sauserman both of Pine Grove Mills.

## The Best Remedy for Rheumatism.

From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.  
Mr. James Rowland of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had used ever did her so much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.



## THE NEWS.

Among the passengers who arrived at New York on board the Red Star Line steamer Nostrand, from Antwerp, were his Excellency Mustehar Vezir, Envoy Extraordinary of Persia to the United States, and Major Boyajian, and Mohammed Ali Khan, of the Minister's suite.

Albert Goslin and Samuel Keller, members of the defunct firm of E. S. Dean Company, alleged New York bucket shop keepers, have been arrested on complaint of Dr. D. O. K. Strong and Albert H. Kemp, of Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

The convention of the International Association of Mechanics, Kansas City, Mo., has adopted a rule providing for the initiative and referendum. The committee on law included this in its report, and it was finally adopted after a bitter fight, in which many of the members took part. The vote was close.

The House bill to enable trust companies in Illinois cities of less than 100,000 inhabitants to do business on a deposit of \$50,000 was passed by the Illinois Senate.

David Wilson, colored, who chopped his wife to death in their home at Morrilton, N. J., and was convicted of murder in the first degree, was sentenced to be hanged on June 3.

Charles Stearns, a druggist, of Maywood, N. J., was mixing flashlight chemicals in his laboratory, when the chemicals exploded. Stearns was blown to pieces and the building was wrecked.

The contract for the reconstruction of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal has been let jointly to the Dominion Bridge Company, of Montreal, and the Detroit Bridge and Iron Company, of Detroit. The bridge will cost about \$1,500,000.

The forest fires along Kettle Creek, Pa., have been doing great damage. Dozens of millions of feet of lumber, an entire lumber camp was burned out and three teams consumed. The body of an unknown man has also been found. The fire in the vicinity of English Centre burned about two million feet of timber.

Aaron B. Ferris was appointed special master for the Cincinnati and Texas Pacific Railroad, by Judge Taft, to succeed T. P. Ernst, resigned.

L. T. Lewis, the bond forger, was arraigned before Judge Heiserman, at Urbana, O., and pleaded not guilty. His bond was placed at \$30,000, in default of which he was remanded to jail.

Two anthracite blast furnaces of the Reading Iron Company, blew out. Their total capacity was 700 tons a week. The furnaces will probably be dismantled.

Senator Joseph H. Earle is quite ill at his home in Greenville, S. C. His physicians consider his condition serious. His ailment is due to kidney trouble.

Ex-County Clerk Hobson, was rearrested in Cincinnati, O., the grand jury having found two additional indictments against him for embezzling county funds during his term of office, which preceded his term of county clerk.

## CABLE SPARKS.

The Spanish forces in Cuba have captured the port of Bayamo. Senator Villanueva, minister of the Interior and Marianne of the Argentine Republic, has resigned.

The Dingley tariff bill, now before the United States Senate, was discussed in the German Reichstag.

The unsanitary conditions in some of the Cuban towns and cities are appalling, and disease and hunger no hand in hand.

President Kruger, in a speech to the Rand, the legislative assembly of the Transvaal, asked that Victoria jubilee day be made a holiday in the Transvaal.

M. Emile Zola, the French novelist, declined to make a direct reply to sharp criticisms of his work made in New York by M. Ferdinand Brunetiers.

Capt. Edward Murphy, formerly of the American steamer Laurada, has been arrested at Port Antonio by order of the Government of Jamaica on two charges of filibustering.

The Cuban insurgents have attacked the cultivation zone of Vuelitas and burned large quantities of tobacco and other property. The Spanish commander has called for reinforcements.

A member of King George's personal staff telegraphs to London that the Greek army has been compelled to retreat and that all hope of continuing the war with Turkey is virtually abandoned.

It is reported at Cape Coast Castle, on the gold coast of Africa, that Lieutenant Henderson's mission to the chief of Hinterland to make treaties has been attacked by natives and a serious disaster is feared.

May Day was observed in various European cities without disturbances except in Budapest, Hungary, where a number of workmen attempted a demonstration in spite of the prohibition of the authorities. They were dispersed by the police.

## GIBSON FINALLY HANGED.

Seven Times Sentenced to Death—A Remarkable Case.

A despatch from Greenville, Miss., says: John Gibson, colored, was hanged. This was the closing chapter of a somewhat remarkable trial. Gibson was convicted, after a trial of six years, for killing Robert Stinson, a white man.

The trial of Gibson has been one of almost national importance, being a direct attack upon the federal courts, and upon the validity of the constitution of Mississippi. The case has been twice before the Supreme Court of this state, and the sentence which was executed to-day was the seventh sentence of death passed upon Gibson. Gibson's counsel contended that the constitution of Mississippi excluded colored men from petit juries and grand juries on account of their color, in direct violation of the federal constitution, and that Mississippi's representation in Congress had not been reduced to accord with the fourteenth amendment, although the elective franchise had been reduced by the constitution of 1890.

## PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Stanford Newel Minister to the Netherlands.

The President Wednesday sent to the Senate the following nominations: Treasury—George Monilton, J., Collector of Customs, district of Bath, Me. Henry A. Castle, of Minnesota, Auditor for the Postoffice Department.

State—Stanford Newel of Minnesota, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands. Justice—Wm. H. H. Clayton, of Arkansas, Judge of the United States Court of the Central District of Indian Territory.

Interior—Tams Bixby of Minnesota, commissioner to negotiate with the Cherokee, Chickasaw and Chickasaw Indians.

Postmasters—Jas. W. Holt, Grafton, N. H.; Ernest Z. Hempstead, Mendon, Pa.

## EXPOSITION OPENED.

Tennessee's Centennial Starts off with a Rush.

### A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

President McKinley, at the White House in Washington, Touches the Key Which Sets the Machinery in Motion—Address of the President and Director General—The Opening Ceremonies—Gov. Taylor's Eulogy Upon His State—The Various Buildings and Unique Features of the Exhibition—History of the Project.

A special despatch from Nashville, Tenn., says: The Tennessee Centennial Exposition was opened at noon Saturday, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of many thousands of persons. The weather was bright and cool, and at an early hour the streets were thronged with people, assembled to witness the parade of the Esplanade Order and other societies. The procession formed on the public square, and marched through College street to Market, to Union, to Summer, to Church, to Spruce, to Broad and the

ing and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The next address was by Hon. Robert L. Taylor, Governor of Tennessee. As he advanced towards the front of the platform the crowd rose as one man, and it was several minutes before His Excellency could proceed with his address.

The first century in the history of the Commonwealth of Tennessee, glorious with the deeds of heroes, and rich with achievements in all the arts of peace, has been gathered in eternity; and as I stand here to join you in this jubilee, the stirring scenes of a hundred eventful years pass in review before me. I see the bluesmoke curling heavenward from the rude cabins of the pioneers, and hear the first song of civilization along the banks of the Watauga; I see the red glare on the sky of night proclaiming the approach of torch and tomahawk; I see the fearless "Bonnie Kate" like a frightened mountain fawn, outstripping the painted warriors in her race for life, and amid the flames and smoke from Decherd rifles, which baffle the savage foe, I see her scale the parapets of the beleaguered fort and fall fainting into the arms of John Sevier; I see a thousand coon skin caps gathering at Sycamore Shoals, and a thousand rifles reflecting a thousand sparkling images of rising sun; I see a thousand stalwart mountaineers suddenly vanish into the forest, and now I see them emerge around the base of King's Mountain, and winding upward towards its summit like a serpent of fire, they pour their withering volleys into the faces of the foe; the brave redcoats fall like the leaves of

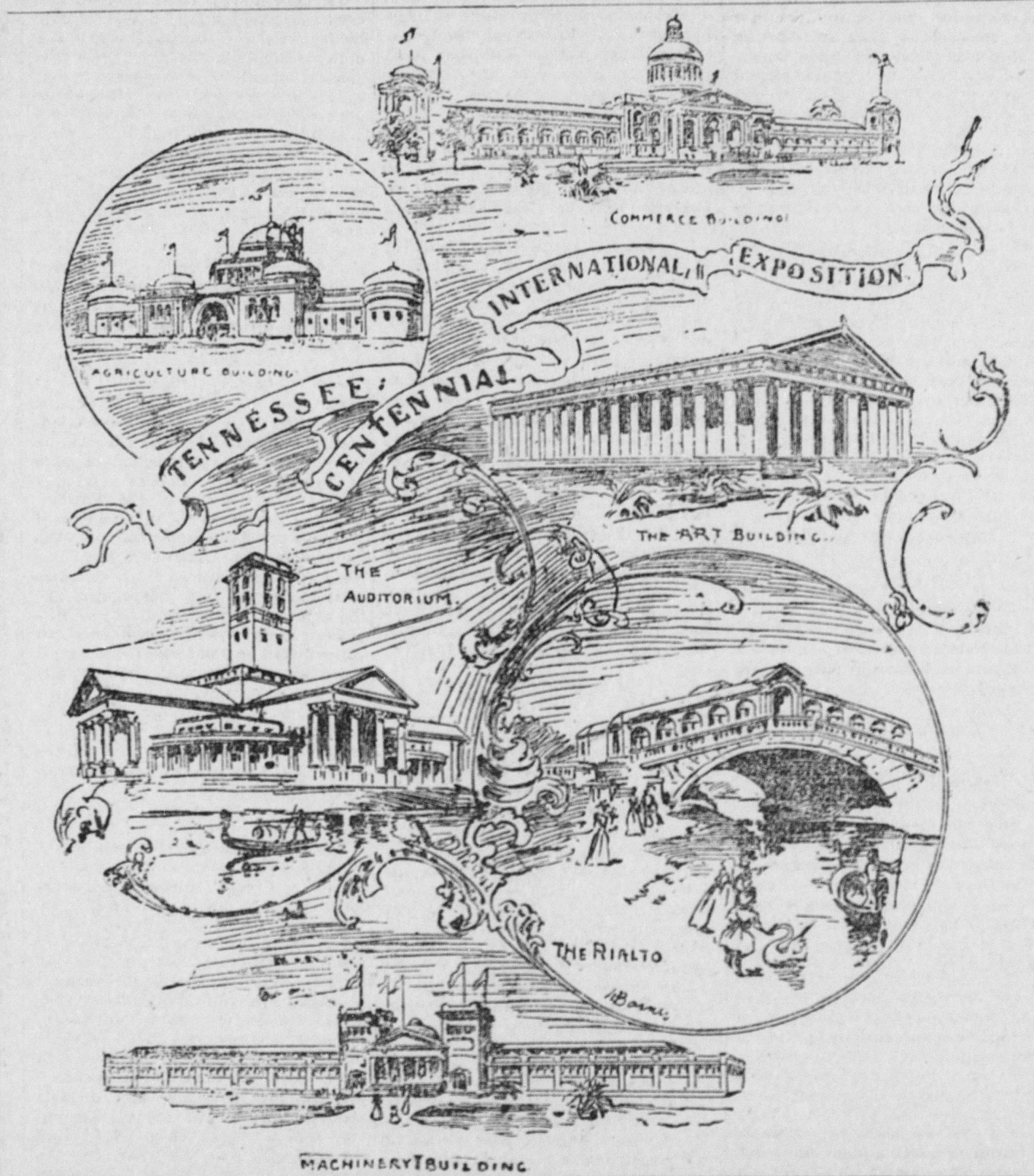
graph, and of Manager Marean, of the Western Union. The wires were made direct to Nashville, by way of Richmond, Va., and Nashville, N. C., repeaters being used at the former place. The circuit was a little over 700 miles in length. Immediately upon the completion of the circuit into the Exposition grounds the President was notified by Secretary Porter, and at once walked across the hall to the telegraph room where, under the guidance of Mr. Montgomery, he stepped up to the desk, placed his finger on the Morse key and slightly depressed it, which action instantly gave the signal to the Nashville end and put in motion the wheels of the Exposition. The members of the Tennessee delegation in Congress, Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans and several other prominent Tennesseans witnessed the ceremony.

The following telegrams in relation to the ceremony passed between Secretary Porter and J. W. Thomas, president of the Exposition:

Nashville, Tenn., April 29. His Excellency, William McKinley, Washington, D. C.

The executive committee of the Tennessee Centennial, following the invitation extended to you through our special committee sent to Washington to formally request that you touch at 1 P. M. Washington time, Saturday, May 1, the electric signal, which shall open the Tennessee Centennial Exposition.

[Signed] J. W. Thomas, Washington, April 30. J. W. Thomas, Nashville: The President is in receipt of your tele-



exposition grounds. The procession was headed by a detachment of mounted police, followed by local divisions of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias; officers of the Tennessee Esplanade Order; the Legion Band of the First Tennessee Battalion; Company A of the First Tennessee Regiment of Rockville; Company A of the Ohio National Guard, of Akron, O.; the sponsor of the Ancient Esplanade Order and maid-of-honor, arrayed in costumes of white, in a tall-boy; senators and knights of the Local Knights and supreme officers and visiting knights. Governor Taylor and his staff, in open carriages, went to the grounds later. The public buildings and hundreds of business houses and private residences along the line of march and every portion of the city were handsomely adorned with the national colors and other decorations, and presented a very beautiful appearance.

Arriving at the exposition grounds, those in the procession joined the thousands of other visitors in inspecting the splendid buildings and the very attractive grounds.

**The Opening Ceremonies.** The opening ceremonies were in perfect harmony with the methods of the director general and his efficient committees, but they were at the same time, impressive, and made a fitting prelude to one of the most memorable events in Tennessee history. The opening of the Exposition marks the one hundredth year of the admission of the state into the sisterhood of commonwealth. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. Thomas F. Gallor, coadjutor Bishop of Tennessee, in a fervent and full and well-rounded voice.

After "America" had been played in a most impressive manner, Major J. W. Thomas, president of the Tennessee Exposition Company, arose, and was received with cheers and applause. He said in part: "Men of all ages have celebrated great events by holidays, triumphal processions, grand festivals and towering monuments, and as Tennessee was the first state admitted into the Union formed from territory ceded to the general government, it is appropriate that we celebrate our centennial anniversary by having a great exposition, showing the world that we have kept pace with our sister states and other nations in the progress of the age—in all the triumphs and glories of civilization."

"While this celebration is prompted by reverence for the past, it is also prompted by a desire to advertise and proclaim our advantages that thousands from other states and other nations will come to see what we have accomplished and realize the marvelous wealth of our undeveloped resources."

**Governor Taylor's Address.** Loud and continuous cheering followed the conclusion of President Thomas' remarks, and the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" amid tumultuous cheer-

ing, the battle is won and the tide of the Revolution is turned. The years roll on, and the young republic of civil liberty gives birth to a new republic of thought. Men like Jefferson and Jackson rise up and revolutionize the political ideas of the world; men like Franklin and Fulton and Morse and Howe and Hoe and Whitney and Bell and Tesla and Edison, open up new highways for the march of civilization.

**Director General's Speech.** At the conclusion of the address the band struck up "Dixie," and then the very earth itself seemed to shake with the thunders of applause. It was a sight never to be forgotten. When order was restored, or rather when quiet once more reigned, Major E. C. Lewis, the director general of the association, under whose skillful guidance the marvelous project materialized and came into being, stepped forward, and as he did so the volume of applause shook the very firmament, and it was at once seen that Tennessee had looked upon the work of her gifted son and saw that it was good. His address was brief and very characteristic of the man, who is described as being as modest as he is able. Whatever credit may belong to others for work done in connection with the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, no one will contest the director general's claim to the chief part, and as some of the features of the exposition are to be permanent, it is safe to say that this great work which he has achieved will be his most enduring monument.

Major Lewis, turning to President Thomas, said: Twenty-one months ago you did me the honor to place in my hands the physical features of the celebration of the Centennial of Tennessee.

A scheme for the great work was presented to and adopted by you and your executive committee.

Immediately the site was selected and the work begun. The scheme contemplated the holding of a comprehensive interstate and national exposition to particularly illustrate the progress of Tennessee and her people.

Major Lewis then gave a history of the project. He concluded by handing to President Thomas the keys.

**Machinery Set in Motion.** Then, at a given signal the wire flashed the magic word to the White House at Washington, President McKinley touched the button, and, as the band played "Hail Columbia," the machinery was set in motion and the Tennessee Centennial Exposition was opened to the world. The arrangements at Washington were very simple in detail. The circuit was made up by the Western Union of telegrams under the supervision of Mr. Montgomery, executive clerk in charge of tele-

gram of the 29th, and directs me to say that he will be pleased to comply with your request and give the electric signal which will open the Tennessee Exposition at 1 P. M. May 1.

[Signed] J. A. Porter, Secretary to the President.

The arrangements contemplated a prompt opening of the Exposition at noon, central time, but there was a minute's delay in making the final preparations. President McKinley stood at the key chatting with Representative McMillin about the exhibitions waiting the signal from Nashville. In the course of his conversation he said he would probably visit the exposition in June. At 1.11 the following message was ticked off the instrument and handed to Mr. McKinley:

"The people of Tennessee send greetings and request that you put in motion the machinery of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition."

It was signed by President Thomas. Mr. McKinley then gently pressed the instrument and the exposition was opened. Before he left the key, the following message was received:

"People wild. The gun went off all right. Bands playing and whistles going. Everybody shaking hands."

Mr. McKinley smiled and expressed his gratification at the success of the undertaking. After receiving the thanks of the Tennesseans, and shaking hands with them, he retired to the Cabinet room.

The President then sent the following message: "I congratulate the people of Tennessee upon the successful opening of their Centennial Exposition, and I wish for it the greatest possible success."

**SCOPE OF THE EXPOSITION.** History of the Project—Some of the Unique Features.

It has often been said that Chicago had no background; that all there was to be seen at the great and unrivaled World's Fair was within the enclosure of Jackson Park.

At Nashville, however, standing on the Rialto, a counterpart of the famous Venetian structure, spanning a narrow strait between two lovely lakes, and looking directly west, the first object that the eye rests upon is the colossal statue of Pallas Athena, and immediately behind it, exactly as it was placed in the Acropolis at ancient Athens, stands the Parthenon, a replica of the work of Phidias, in all its ancient glory, a bit of "frozen music," as has been said, that gladdens everything within reach of its influence.

Behind the Parthenon is the Commerce Building, whose general style is based on the Corinthian and Ionic orders of the Graeco-Roman, and behind that the wooded hills where the tree-tops fade away into the sky.

Turning around and looking due east the eye roams over acre after acre of meadow and woodland till it rests on an imposing structure in the far distance. That building is the State House of Tennessee, and the Rialto may thus be considered the connecting link between the present and the past.

The principal buildings are as follows: First, the Parthenon, as originally designed and completed by Phidias at Athens; the Erechtheon or History Building, will be the depository of valuable relics; the Commerce Building, known since the World's Fair in Exposition parlance as the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building; the Education and Hygiene Building; Agriculture, Transportation, Negro Building, Machinery, Government Building, the Woman's Building, Minerals and Forestry, and others of lesser note, nearly fifty in all.

The Machinery Building is considered one of the finest specimens of pure Greek architecture in America. It is 355x138 feet, and somewhat resembling the Propylaeum in Munich. The Commerce Building measures 591x256 feet, and its general style is based on the Corinthian and Ionic orders of the Graeco-Roman. Over the central pavilion a dome rises to the height of 175 feet, from which a most magnificent view of the surrounding country may be obtained. The Agricultural Building is 300x200 feet, and the central dome, the feature of the design, rises to a height of 100 feet, flanked on either side by three minor domes. The Children's Building is a most interesting structure, and was erected by funds collected solely by the children. The Negro Building is justly considered one of the most attractive in the Exposition group, and has a commanding position on Lake Watauga. It will show the progress of the race in America from the old plantation days to the present. The Railway Exhibits and Terminal Station is in the Renaissance style of architecture, and is 100 feet square. The lower floor is occupied by Plant's system of railways, the Georgia Railroad Company and the Southern Railway Company. The upper floor will be occupied by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway and by the Louisville and Nashville Railway. The exhibit is one of the best ever made on the continent, and is of intense interest. It has been arranged through the instrumentality of President J. W. Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, and who is also president of the Exposition Association. The Seaboard Air Line has one of the most unique exhibits ever presented and one which displays exquisite taste in every feature. The display in the Agriculture Building is undoubtedly the best ever made on the continent, and the decorations are simply marvelous. The decorations in all the buildings are greatly admired.

The "Midway Plaisance" at Nashville is called "Vanity Fair," and it has more than the usual number of first-class attractions. The women of Tennessee have played no mean part in the necessary work of making the Exposition a great success. They organized the Woman's Department by placing Mrs. Van Lee, Kirkman, a sweet womanly woman and a famous beauty, at the helm as president, and she has been ably assisted by Miss Ada Scott Rice, secretary, and a board of managers selected from the best material in the state. They selected as the architect of the Woman's Building Mrs. Sarah Ward Conley, whose work now speaks for itself, and approves the wisdom of their choice. The Woman's Building is in colonial style of architecture, and the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson, has been used as a model.

In the list is the Giant See-saw, in some respects an improvement on the Ferris Wheel; Shoot the Chute, German Village, Chinese Village, Chinese Dragon Show, Cuban Village, Cyclorama of Gettysburg, Cabaret du Noant, Edison's Mirage, vaudeville Theater, the Casino, Old Vienna, Mystic Maze, Palace of Illusions, Ostrich Farm, Colorado Gold Mine, Old Plantation, German and Boone's Trained Wild Animals, Streets of Cairo, Moorish Palace, Haunted Swamp, Whaleback Seawave, Electric Scenic Theatre, Pompey's Pillar, Camera Obscura, Motion Picture, Venetian Canal and many more. Vanity Fair occupies the western portion of the park, beyond the line of the Commerce and Transportation Buildings.

The musical features of the Exposition will be of intense interest, as some of the most noted musical organizations of the world have been engaged. The season will open with the Bolshoi and Balenber's Band from Cincinnati, who will be followed by Innes, the Contraltos, the great Victor Herbert (Gilmore's) and others. The Mexican National Band will appear for an engagement; there will be recitals on the grand organ in the Auditorium, and concerts in the Woman's Building, lawn fetes, etc.

Those who study the effect of light and shadow, and have watched the electric light arrangements at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, assert that the scene at night will be exceptionally grand and beautiful. When the shadows lengthen and the stars begin to twinkle in the heavens there suddenly comes a flood of light that appears as though it came through a rent in the firmament, and that a beam of ethereal brightness had found its way to earth. There are myriads of lights in every direction, some high in the air, others brightly beaming amid the foliage, and the scene is really bewildering in its beauty. It is beyond all question the grandest electrical display ever attempted, and is far ahead of the conception of ordinary mortals. It must be seen to be fully appreciated. The mode of wiring has occupied the time of a force of six men for over nine months, and of late over eighty men have been employed at the work. The cost of the work when completed will be in the neighborhood of \$120,000. The United States Government Building will close each evening at five o'clock, and will, therefore, not be illuminated, and the contrast between this beautiful building and those that are bathed in brightness enhances the value of the whole. The electric arrangements at the Tennessee Centennial will astonish the world.

The greatest livestock display ever held in the South will open in September, and in the neighborhood of \$50,000 given as premiums. There will be interstate collegiate football games in October, and every week some new and startling feature will be introduced.

The government exhibit is especially interesting. The art exhibit is far superior to that of the World's Fair, and no finer collection has ever been exhibited in America. The exact statue of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition may be summed up with the remark that it is far ahead of Atlanta and Philadelphia as they were ahead of the county fairs of fifty years ago.

**Three Inches of Snow in Ohio.** Cleveland, Ohio.—Despatches from towns in the interior of the state say that the rain of Saturday night turned into snow, and in many places wintry conditions prevailed. At Bucyrus three inches of snow fell, and at Martin's Ferry, in the southeastern part of the state, the ground was covered with it.

## TWO HUNDRED LOST.

Society Women of Paris Crushed and Burned.

### NEARLY AS MANY HURT.

Doors Were So-n Choked, Preventing the Escape of Many Who Might Have Been Saved—The Fire Broke Out in Hall No. 18, Presided Over by the Duchess d'Uzes.

An awful disaster Tuesday afternoon turned the gay French capital into mourning. About 4 o'clock fire suddenly broke out in a temporary wooden structure in the Rue Jean-Goujon, while it was crowded with people attending a charity bazaar under the patronage of the Duchess d'Uzes and other well-known ladies of the French aristocracy.

One hundred corpses have been laid out in the Palais d'Industrie. It is believed that another hundred are beneath the ruins. The wounded are known to number at least 150.

The building was a temporary wooden structure 300 feet long by 150 feet wide. The woodwork was concealed by hangings and paintings on canvas arranged so as to represent a street scene of old Paris. The bazaar was opened yesterday. Fifteen hundred to two thousand persons were present.

**The Fire and Panic.** It appears that the fire originated on the left side of the bazaar. The illuminating apparatus of the cinematograph exploded and set fire to the Turkish curtain and hangings. In a few moments the flames spread along the whole side of the bazaar.

The public threw themselves instinctively to the right side of the building which backed on a high wall of an adjoining edifice. The bazaar altogether had eight doors, three in front and one on the left side. In the rear were four, like French windows, which were specially reserved for the employees. The crowd near the main entrance was able to escape, but those at the other end, not knowing of the doors reserved for the employees, felt themselves hemmed in as a cul de sac.

As the fire spread the pressure on the right side, where there were no exits, kept rapidly increasing. Here a number of the victims were crushed to death. Happily, the wall of the Hotel du Palais, against which the bazaar backed, furnished a barred window. Immediately on the alarm being given the servants hurriedly broke the bars and were able to rescue a large number of persons.

## PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

By the breaking of a rope at Millersville colliery one man was killed and another seriously injured.

The dead man is Andrew Tudock, aged 40 years, and his companion, Andrew Tonko, aged 39 years, both of Millersville.

The men were employed at the foot of the slope. About 10 o'clock a car left the bottom for the surface. When it reached a point near the top the rope suddenly snapped. With lightning speed it dashed down the incline. The two men at the bottom were unable to get out of the way and were crushed beneath flying debris.

Ex-Representative Richard F. Schwartz, who lives near Spragueville, came near meeting instant death while crossing a railroad crossing in a closed carriage. The vehicle was struck by a locomotive in charge of George Voss, of East Stroudsburg, and demolished, and a valuable horse so badly hurt that it had to be killed.

James O'Brien, of West Chester, was badly hurt by the explosion of a tea kettle, and has been removed to the Chester County Hospital for treatment. As O'Brien attempted to remove the kettle from the stove, it burst into fragments, lacerating his head and badly scalding his face.

A sad drowning accident occurred in Weatherly. Frank the 7-year-old son of Mrs. Peter Benson, with a number of boys, was strolling along Quaker Creek. In some manner the youth fell into the stream and was soon washed along. The body was not recovered until several hours after the accident.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Bancroft has arrived at Beyrout. The Petrel sailed on April 9 from Hilo for Honolulu, whence she was to proceed to China. The Boston has arrived at Nagasaki, and the San Francisco at Piree.

William H. Pugh, of Cincinnati, O., auditor for the Navy Department, has resigned. Commander T. A. Lyons has been ordered before a retiring board. Capt. C. M. Chester, to command the Minneapolis, per steamer, May 15, relieving Capt. G. H. Wadleigh, ordered home on two months' leave.

William Aiken, of South Carolina, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, has tendered his resignation to Secretary Gage, to take effect July 15.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: Thomas B. Parnell, United States District Judge, Eastern District of North Carolina; John B. Wight and John W. L. Ross, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and John McMullen, of Maryland, to be an assistant surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service.

J. C. H. Ives has made application for appointment as appraiser of merchandise at Philadelphia, and E. Q. Houston, as assayer in the mint at Charlotte, N. C.

The Montgomery sailed from Port Tampa, for Pensacola, and the Bennington from Acapulco for San Francisco.

One hundred and thirteen fourth-class postmasters were appointed Wednesday. Of these 73 were due to resignations and deaths, 34 to removals at the expiration of four years' service, and 6 to removals for other reasons.

## STARVING MEN EAT A DOG.

Four More Survivors of the Brigantine Valliant are Rescued.

The French brigantine Amadee, Captain Fortin, from St. Malo, arrived at St. Pierre, N. F., bringing four more survivors of the lost brigantine Valliant, which foundered as the result of striking an iceberg off the Grand Banks on the night of April 14.

These four men are the only survivors of twenty-one who left the sinking Valliant in lifeboats, seventeen having perished as a result of exposure and frostbites. The bodies of the dead were thrown overboard.

The four survivors say they kept themselves alive by eating the flesh and drinking the blood of a dog belonging to the brigantine. This dog they took with them when they left the ship. There were fierce quarrels over the division of the dog's flesh.

Surgeons amputated the hands and legs of the men. The amputations were rendered necessary by terrible frostbites.



## A DREAMER.

He is a dreamer, let him pass,  
He reads the writing in the grass.  
His seeing soul in rapture goes  
Beyond the beauty of the rose.  
He is a dreamer, and doth know  
To sound the furthest depth of woe;  
His days are calm, majestic, free;  
He is a dreamer, let him be.

He is a dreamer, all the day  
Blest visions find him on his way.  
Past the far sunset and the light,  
Beyond the darkness and the night.  
He is a dreamer; God! to be  
Apostle of Infinity.  
And mirror truth's translucent gleam;  
He is a dreamer, let him dream.

He is a dreamer, for all time  
His mind is married unto rhyme.  
Light that ne'er was on land or sea  
Hath blushed to him in poetry.  
He is a dreamer, and hath caught  
Close to his heart a hope, a thought,  
A hope of immortality;  
He is a dreamer, let him be.

He is a dreamer lo! with thee  
His soul does weep in sympathy;  
He is a dreamer, and doth long  
To glad the world with happy song.  
He is a dreamer; in a breath  
He dreams of love, and life, and death.  
Oh, man! Oh, woman, lad and lass,  
He is a dreamer, let him pass.

—London Sun.

## THE MAN-EATER

Some years ago I was riding with a friend through a street in Lucknow, when, in the middle of the road, we came upon a bloody mass, apparently the remains of a woman, but bruised and lacerated, and crushed almost out of semblance to humanity.

Stopping the buggy, we looked around for some explanation of the tragedy, and then perceived that the streets were utterly deserted of man, woman, child and beast, although a few scared and cautious faces were to be seen peeping from the doors and windows, or over the parapets of the houses.

"There must have been an attempt at a riot, and the soldiers have made an example or two for the benefit of the remainder," said my friend, as we drove hurriedly on.

A few rods further we came upon the corpse of a young man similarly disfigured, and also lying in the middle of the road.

"This is really awful. They must have made the elephants kill him," muttered my friend again, stopping the horse and gazing at the frightful spectacle.

At this moment a man appeared upon the top of an adjoining house, and looked anxiously down the street. To him my friend shouted and he cried: "Pardon, sahibs, but the boy was my boy, and the house is desolated. By the teeth of Kali, but he has turned this way again. Take care of yourselves, sahibs, he is coming. The man-eater is upon you!"

"The adme-kanawallah! the man-eater! I have seen him. He is a horse with the temper of a tiger and the courage of a man. He belongs to the king, who sometimes sends a slave who displeases him into the stable. They drag the body out with hooks."

As he spoke my friend was hastily turning his horse, while the terrified syc, who had withered run beside the buggy, scampered off to the side of the road and disappeared. I know not where.

At the foot of the hill we had just ascended both my friend and I had noticed a sort of park or pleasure ground, surrounded with a high iron fence, its gates standing hospitably open. Towards these gates we now drove at the top speed of our horse, while behind us, on the road, thundered the iron hoofs of our pursuer. Once the sound ceased, and standing up, I looked over the top of the buggy to see if he had let us. But he had only encountered a child, too young to know its danger or to escape it, and when I caught sight of them, the savage beast was shaking the poor little object in its mouth, precisely as a dog does a rat. Another moment and he had dropped it, and was again in pursuit of us. That moment's pause, however, had lost him his prey, for just as he was about to overtake us, we turned into the inclosure, my friend leaped from the buggy, slammed the gates, and shot the heavy bolt securing them.

As he did so the man-eater arrived and hurled himself against the gates with a shock that must have shattered them had they been of wood.

At the sound of his ferocious whinnying and snorting the horse we had been driving trembled and cowered as if at the roar of a lion.

For a few moments the man-eater persisted in his determination to assault us, galloping up and down the front of the inclosure, glancing at the height of the fence, and raining a perfect battery of blows from his iron hoofs upon the gates. At last, however, convinced of the uselessness of his efforts, he turned with an indignant neigh and galloped off down the road. A little below us an archway had been thrown across from one house to another, and upon this arch a number of troopers stood awaiting the opportunity now presented, for, as the horse, with head and tail erect, and wildly glaring eyes, searching beneath the arch, a rope skillfully thrown settled upon his neck, choked and threw him.

The next day the king ordered the man-eater to be turned into the arena with Burraha, his finest Bengal tiger. The arena was a courtyard about 60 yards square, surrounded by buildings, with a veranda below and a gallery above.

The front of this veranda was closed by a heavy bamboo railing, and be-

hind it, in a space just below the royal balcony, the ladies of the harem, or as they are called in Hindoostanee, the radah-beebes, meaning literally curtain ladies, as distinguished from the poorer classes of females were allowed to peep as they could at the combat.

The man-eater had been enticed into the inclosure by means of a country horse of small value, to whom he manifested no animosity, but seemed to regard with contemptuous indulgence, as a creature not, indeed, of his own kind, but sufficiently near it to secure him from the ferocious attacks he reserved for the inferior race called man.

While the horses sported together Burraha's cage was brought into the veranda, just opposite the point where the king and his court were now seated, a door in the bamboo railing was thrown open, and the front of the cage raised.

Burraha, who had been kept without food or drink for the last twenty-four hours, waited for no second bidding, but leaped at one bound from the cage down to the middle of the court yard, lashing his sides with his long tail, and glaring furiously at the horses, while his glossy and beautifully-striped coat shone like satin, contrasting strongly with the frowzy hair of the tattoo, or native horse, and making even the man-eater's well-kept hide look dull and rough in comparison.

Glancing steadily about him for a moment, the tiger commenced stealing slowly toward the horses. Adme-kanawallah fixed his eyes steadily upon the eyes of his opponent, and not for an instant did he take them off. Standing in an easy attitude, with one foot slightly advanced, his head lowered, his ears flat upon his neck, he awaited the attack, but Burraha, daunted, perhaps, by that steady gaze, swerved from the direct line of his approach and sidled toward the tattoo, who, paralyzed with fear, seemed incapable of making the least effort for escape or resistance.

Arrived at the proper distance, Burraha sprang, knocked his victim flat, alighted upon his side, and, with his teeth inserted in the poor creature's neck, greedily drank its blood.

"It will only make Burraha the more savage," said the king, gleefully rubbing his hands, and the courtiers dutifully assented, exchanging glances of approbation and pleasure before turning to enjoy the further expected sport.

At length Burraha was satisfied, or else no more blood was to be had, and taking his claws out of the dead animal, and shaking himself as he did so, he began to creep stealthily around the court yard like a cat stealing a march upon a mouse. He made no noise whatever, raising and placing his huge paws as silently as a rose leaf flutters to the ground.

It was not a scene to be forgotten. The king, with his courtiers, both European and Indian, about him in the gaily decorated gallery above, the eyes and figures of the servants dimly seen peeping through the railing of the veranda below, Burraha making his stealthy rounds, while in the center of the court yard stood the man-eater, slowly turning, as the tiger moved, so as always to keep his eyes fixed upon the glaring eyes of his opponent, his forelegs still advanced and slightly bent, his mane bristling, and his ears now erect and defiant.

The profound silence was interrupted only by the grating sound of the iron-shod hoofs of the horse as he slowly turned in exact concert with the movements of the tiger.

At last, and without the slightest visible preparation, the tiger sprang, cutting the air like a flash of lightning, but the horse was prepared.

It had evidently been Burraha's intention to seize the head and fore-quarters, but the man-eater was too quick for him, and by a sudden diving motion of his head and shoulders, received his antagonist upon his muscular haunches instead. The claws of the tiger sank deep in the flesh, while his hind feet made a desperate to secure a holding upon the horse's shoulders, but before this could be effected, the man-eater lashed out with his iron hoofs with a restless vigor that sent Burraha sprawling upon the ground with a broken jaw.

The king seeing this, frowned, and gave orders to let the tiger out and turn in another. Another came, but he seemed unwilling to fight. All the efforts of the keepers failed to rouse him. The king was furious.

"Take away this foot of a tiger and bring in a lion!" screamed he, bending over the railing and menacing the tiger with his fist.

The trembling attendants hastened to raise the roars of the railing and cage, and the tiger bounded in with infinitely more alacrity than he had shown in coming out.

There was a brief pause, and then the attendant at the door announced the keeper of the lions, who begged an audience of the king.

"Bring him in!" ordered his majesty. The lion-master trembling advanced, and prostrating himself, announced that not one of the royal beasts under his charge was in fighting trim, one of them being sick, and the rest just finishing an unusually large repast.

By the beard of my father, but you shall replace them yourself, wallah!" growled the king, whose ill-humor had reached its height. "Arm yourself with a tulwar and go in and fight the man-eater. Kill him, or he shall kill you."

A profound silence followed this command, which all who heard it understood as a sentence of death against the unfortunate man whose only defense consisted in having been too indulgent to the animals under his charge.

But in Oude to hear was to obey, ever more blindly than in the East generally, and the lion keeper, with his face blanched and his eyes rolling wildly, saluted to the ground and withdrew.

At the same instant a slight noise heard in the woman's gallery below, and as some of us bent over to ascertain the cause, we saw one of the bamboo railings torn from its fastenings and a light figure fill the opening and leap lightly to the ground. It was Numah, a nautch girl, whom the king has just bought from the dishonest nautch wallah, with whom she had agreed to dance for a certain time. Her home, her lover were now lost to her forever, and she sought to save the poor man's life at the cost of her own.

The king saw her as soon as any of us, and an expression of terror crossed his face, but immediately gave way to ferocious satisfaction.

"It is well done, Numah," shouted he, "Go and tell the adme-kanawallah your sorrows and your wrongs. He will console you."

The nautch girl turned and raised her eyes to the royal gallery.

"Death will comfort me, O king," said she, saluting low, with the suppliant gaze inseparable from her every movement. Then she walked firmly and fearlessly toward the man-eater, who watched intently her approach, and with outstretched neck and tremendous nostrils seemed to question her intentions.

Arrived within arm's length of him, Numah paused and sank upon her knees, crossing her arms and bowing her head as in submission to her fate.

A silence like that of death reigned throughout the place, broken at last by the grating sound of the horse's hoofs, as, cautiously moving them, he approached the girl step by step, and finally stood directly over her, his head grazing her shoulder, eye and ear were evidently alert to satisfy the mind of their master.

"Ma holla! he will not hurt her," exclaimed the king; and indeed the man-eater seemed to have no intention of so doing, for he was now resting his chin upon the girl's shoulder, and whinnying with satisfaction.

Numah, more surprised than any one, raised her head, looked in the eye of the animal, rose cautiously to her feet, and laid her hand upon his mane. The man-eater whinnied again and rubbed his head against her shoulder.

An irrepressible burst of applause filled the royal gallery, raised by the European spectators. After an instant's hesitation it was joined by the king.

"Savash, Numah! Bravo, girl!" shouted he, clapping his hands. "You have conquered the conqueror of Burraha, and shall be rewarded. Nawah, see that Numah receives five thousand rupees and is sent back safe to her home with the horse."

## CURIOUS CLOCKS.

Interesting Specimens of Timepieces Which Have Been Made.

The origin of the clock is unknown, but such timepieces were known in Italy as early as the tenth century. Some think they were first invented by the Saracens. From that time many elaborate and whimsical designs were constructed, and those which were skillfully and wonderfully made brought fabulous prices. An old Italian soldier, who served prior to 1689, constructed one of the most curious of these. By its mechanism the figure of a tortoise was made to drop into a plate of water, having the hours marked on its rim. The figure would float around and stop at the proper hour, telling the time like "a learned pig." A lizard also was made in the same timekeeper to ascend a pillar on which the hours were marked and point out the same thing by creeping along an hour-marked cornice. The figure of a golden cock that flapped its wings twice with the approach of the hours and crowed twice was also a popular favorite for ancient timekeepers.

Of the various specimens that might be given of the early designs of the clockmakers' art not the least interesting are the several types of lamp clocks. One of these was of a kind quite common in the seventeenth century, and consisted of a lamp burner placed at the base of a glass oil receptacle mounted vertically upon a suitable standard. The oil reservoir had attached to it a scale, facing the burner and showing the hours, beginning at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the lamp was to be lighted in the winter, and ending at 7 o'clock in the morning. The lamp being lighted, the gradually descending level of oil, as combustion proceeded, marked the hours. Another device—of later origin, dating back to the beginning of the present century—utilized the same principle. It consisted of two communicating oil chambers, superposed by a clock dial. In one of the chambers was placed a night lamp to illuminate this dial, and in the other was suspended a float cord which passed around a small pulley. The latter was mounted on a horizontal axis ending in the center of the dial. The float, of course, descended as the oil was consumed, and carried the index hand along with it, thus marking the hours precisely as in the case already cited.

At their best, these timepieces could have had only an indifferent degree of accuracy, yet they probably served their purpose well, and certainly are interesting at the present time as illustrating some of the expedients adopted by mechanical men of an earlier period.—Commercial Advertiser.

General Miles, commanding the United States army, suggested in his annual report that the numerical strength of the regular army be made and kept at the ratio of one soldier to every two thousand inhabitants of the republic.

Something called astrakhan lace seems quite a novelty, and it is made of silk, very airy and light like old-fashioned Honiton, with a pattern prettily defined by close loops of silk

## CUBA'S QUEER FORTS.

Defensive Buildings with Which the Spanish Have Dotted the Island.

The forte of the Spaniard is fort building. Cuba is the scene of his greatest and most varied endeavor in that art of war. From the hour that the arriving steamer passes under the frowning front of Morro Castle at the mouth of the Havana harbor until departure from the island, one is never out of sight of some kind of a fortification. The Spanish army has not done much fighting in this war, because, perhaps, it has not been possible to bring the insurgents to battle, but these little fellows from the farms among the Pyrennes have fortified with amazing industry.

From Pinar del Rio to Santiago de Cuba the defenses are conspicuous everywhere. Something to turn a bullet is the end in view. With this idea the Spaniards have given ingenuity of construction full play. When the war is over not the least of Cuba's attractions for the visitor will be the forts. They number not hundreds, but thousands. There is a fort of some kind in Cuba for every ten insurgents under arms. And the building still goes on. Not many days ago a party of Havana people went out to the suburbs of the city to witness the dedication of a new fort, as a similar party might have gone from an American city to celebrate the formal installation of some new industry. The new fort was finished in a style befitting its proximity to the capital of the island. It was given a name. The ceremonies of the formal opening of the fort for business were duly reported in the papers.

The forces of the revolution number 50,000 by the claims of the leaders, and 30,000 by the admissions of the Spanish Government. The supply of ammunition is so scanty that the general instruction to the soldiers is, "Not a single cartridge may be wasted."

Against such an enemy the Spaniards have dotted the island with these thousands of forts. Much of this fortifying is voluntary work. The Spanish soldier seems to have an inborn liking for it. He will fight in the open if he must. There is no doubt of the Spaniard's valor. But having hunted in vain for the enemy, and being given the duty of defending some particular place against the hidden foe, the Spanish soldier, without being told, proceeds to make himself as safe from possible harm as convenient material will permit. He is a natural fortifier.

## A MONTE CARLO.

Characteristics About Those Who Play at This Famous Resort.

From a letter, on the present season at Monte Carlo, the famous resort and gambling place, which is published in a Paris paper, the following extract is not without interest to American readers, says the Baltimore Sun. In the Salons de Jeux each afternoon and evening there is a great crowd just now, and considerable sensation is being created by the playing of some of the more determined punters.

Most remarked among the boldest is an American artist, a painter, recently decorated with the cross of Officer of the Legion of Honor. He bets large sums without a moment's hesitation, and frequently makes enormous wins. It is all done so rapidly as to astonish onlookers. The gentleman in question wins or loses with but little show of excitement and is certainly and emphatically what the French style beau joueur. He seldom sits at a table, always plays roulette, and walks about from table to table, attracting much attention by his impetuous play.

In marked contrast to his style is that of a stout gentleman, who never plays except when seated, and who, having made selection upon a number on the roulette table, remains faithful to it, and with an air of unending patience, covers it with gold, all the while having remained in his seat—impassive—not even the most marvellous good fortune causing his vacant expression to alter in the least. It is curious to note that, while the for-guex player seems to be so popular and generally liked, the stout party, whose good or bad fortune seems to have so little effect upon him, is decidedly unpopular. People appear to dislike seeing him so unaffected by his phenomenal good luck. "C'est pas un homme," exclaimed a vivacious little French lady, after the punter had so plegmatically put into his pocket the 20,000 francs he had won in a single coup, "c'est une machine." And that those standing around felt as she did was evinced by their approving laughter.

## An Unextinguishable Light.

The remarkable light which has been brought forward in Germany, and known as the Durr light, is declared to be equally capable of use for interior illumination. It is originated by automatic evaporation and overheating of the vapors from ordinary lamp petroleum; the vapors being converted into gas, when burned, yield a light from 3,500 to 14,000 candle power.

The apparatus consists of a tank containing the supply of petroleum, which is removed sufficiently from the burner to avoid all danger of fire from the flame. The oil is conducted by drops into a burner of special construction, after the latter has been heated for about five minutes by means of oil which is burned in small heating pans furnished with the apparatus. Behind the burner from which the flame issues there is a second burner, which, after the heating of the pans has been removed, continually produces the vapors and heats them to a high temperature, at the same time completely surrounding the first burner with a strong flame. This arrangement is said to make the extinction of

the light an impossibility, even in the strongest wind.

Fresh air is drawn in between the burner and the external cylinder by the force of the flame rushing out, and, by using this air in the burner, a smokeless flame results. The oil used is ordinary 100-proof coal oil, the consumption of which is about one and three-fourths pints per 100 candle power.

## A Legal Problem.

A curious little problem in law and ethics came up for solution the other day at Hazleton, Penn. A man was arrested there for practicing medicine without having been registered, as the law of Pennsylvania and most other states requires. He confessed his guilt and admitted that he was well acquainted with and approved of the regulation he had violated. Then he proceeded to assert and to prove by documentary evidence that he had been graduated from the medical school of St. Petersburg University and had practiced in the Russian capital for years. He was therefore quite eligible for registration in this country, but on reaching Hazleton he had found himself penniless and without friends. After he, his wife and his three children had gone hungry for several days he determined to risk imprisonment in order to supply the wants of his family and incidentally to earn enough money to pay the register's fee. Immediate denunciation and arrest followed. Investigation showed that the man's story was true in every particular. His wants were supplied, and he is now openly and successfully following the practice of which made him a technical criminal. Now, admitting that this Russian could not have borrowed money to meet the law's requirements, a perfect admissible supposition, what was he to do? Was or was not his offense a necessary one?—New York Times.

## The Ring of the Czar.

The Czar of Russia is said to be very superstitious, and to have great confidence in relics. He wears a ring in which he believes is imbedded a piece of the true cross. It was originally one of the treasures of the Vatican, and was presented to an ancestor of the Czar for diplomatic reasons. The value which the Czar sets upon the ring, with its imbedded relic, is shown by the following fact. Some years ago the Czar was travelling from St. Petersburg to Moscow. He suddenly discovered that he had forgotten the ring. The train was stopped immediately and a special messenger sent flying back in an express engine for it. Nor would the Czar allow the train to move until, eight hours afterward, the messenger returned with the ring.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## Some Big Coins.

It is said the largest coin now in circulation is the gold ingot, or "lool" of Annam, a French colony in Eastern Asia. It is a flat, round gold piece, and on it is written in India ink its value, which is about \$220. The next sized coin to this valuable, but extremely awkward one, is the "obang" of Japan, which is worth about \$55, and next comes the "benda," of Ashantee, which represents a value of about \$49. The California \$50 gold piece is worth about the same as the "benda." The heaviest silver coin in the world also belongs to Annam, where the silver ingot is worth about \$15 then comes the Chinese "tael" and then the Austrian double thaler.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## The Privilege of Peers.

There is a curious case in Fortescue's Reports relating to the privilege of peers, in which the bailiff who arrested a lord was forced by the court to kneel down and ask his pardon, though he alleged that he had acted by mistake; for that his lordship had a dirty shirt, a worn-out suit of clothes, and only sixpence in his pocket, so that he could not believe that he was a peer, and arrested him through inadvertence.—The Green Bag.

## Holland's 'Feminine Milkmen.'

The sale of milk in the streets of the Holland cities is conducted in rather a peculiar way; the milk is in copper cans, which are placed in a cart drawn by one of the large mastiffs, which are made so serviceable in that country. Two women in the regulation out-of-door costume of servants, usually accompany each cart. The dog looks well cared for, the cart is clean, and though the cans may be battered and dented by years of usage, they are always shining bright and the milk is sweet and pure.

## Don't Eat Too Rapidly.

Moderation in manner of eating and choice of food has not always characterized men of history. Both Napoleon I. and Carlyle are said to have ruined their digestions and tempers by rapid eating. On the other hand, the care with which Gladstone partakes of the viands set before him has been acknowledged over and over again as one of the greatest factors which has worked to prolong his life.

## Worth Their Weight in Gold.

Many a bride has been presented with marriage portions far exceeding their weight in standard gold. The average weight of a bride will not exceed 130 pounds, or 2,080 ounces. This, at about \$20 an ounce, is only in round numbers, \$40,000. The marriage portion of Miss Pauline Whitney, daughter of Secretary Whitney, was \$1,000,000, or more than twenty-four times her weight in gold. Still greater was the marriage portion of Miss Mackay, now Princess of Colona, which was three hundred times her weight, or about \$12,000,000.

No human life would be possible if there were not forces in and around perpetually tending repair to the wounds and breaches that he himself makes.

Listen not to the tale-bearer or slanderer, for he tells thee nothing out of good will; but as he discovereth of the secrets of others, so he will of thine in turn.

## Warmth for Comfort.

An old cat loves a sunny corner and a long nap, and this is natural and wise. The genial warmth of the sun lulls to rest, and while asleep, it may be curative to the cat's few ailments. Soreness and stiffness come upon us suddenly and put the machinery of the body out of gear. St. Jacobs Oil goes suddenly to work upon the trouble, and with its warmth, like warmth to the old cat, it lulls the pain to sleep, drives out the cold, softens the stiffened muscles, lubricates the machinery, and in a short time puts the whole body in good working order. Soreness and stiffness are not much to cure by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, but, if neglected, they take the form of rheumatism, which gives a great deal more pain.

He is a fool who can not be angry; but he is a wise man who will not.

## A Red Handed Murderer.

Tetterine kills the germs of Tetter, Eczema, Itch, Rheum, Ringworm and other skin diseases. Most of these are caused by the existence of infinitesimal animalcules. Tetterine murders them at once and stops the agonizing itch, then it soothes and heals the skin. At drug stores, or by mail for 50 cents in stamps. J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

A dollar in a man's pocket is worth ten times that he owes.

## No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 40,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and \$1.00 at all druggists.

If a man has kin it is equivalent to having troubles.

## Impure Blood

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla an excellent medicine. My little girl was afflicted with eczema for seven years and took many kinds of medicine without relief. After taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she was cured." Mrs. Emma Franklin, Hobeoye, New York. Get only Hood's because

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.  
**Hood's Pills** are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

## Monkey as an Imitator.

At Cheltenham, England, there lives a retired Admiral and his wife, who have a favorite monkey. One day recently the lady, hearing a strange noise in the dining-room, looked in to see what it was. The sight which met her eyes was a ludicrous one. Seated in the armchair, with the Admiral's smoking cap on his head, and the Admiral's spectacles on his nose, was the monkey, and in his hand was the open newspaper, which he shook and patted, while he jabbered and gesticulated with great emphasis at the cat, which lay blinking on the hearth rug. It was a clever and carefully studied imitation of the testy old Admiral's tone and manner when reading to his wife some passages from the newspaper which excited his wrath or indignation.

The man who robs another of his rights loses most by the transaction.

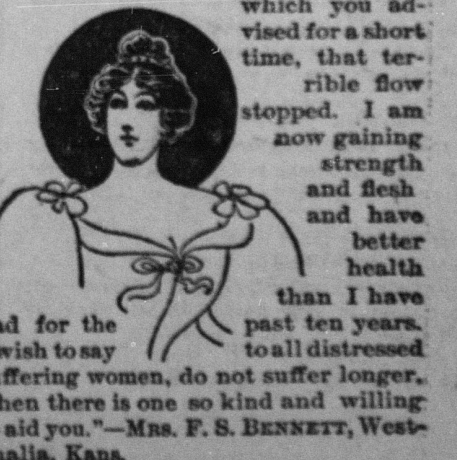
Each salmon produces about 20,000,000 eggs.

## A HEALTHY WIFE Is a Husband's Inspiration.

A sickly, half-dead-and-alive woman, especially when she is the mother of a family, is a damper to all joyousness in the home. I sometimes marvel at the patience of some husbands.

If a woman finds that her energies are flagging and that everything tires her, her sleep is disturbed by horrible dreams, and that she often wakes suddenly in the night with a feeling of suffocation and alarm, she must at once regain her strength. It matters not where she lives, she can write a letter. Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., will reply promptly and without charge. The following shows the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, accompanied with a letter of advice:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I have suffered for over two years with falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb, and this spring, being in such a weakened condition, caused me to flow for nearly six months. Some time ago, urged by friends, I wrote to you for advice. After using the treatment which you advised for a short time, that terrible flow stopped. I am now gaining strength and flesh and have better health than I have had for the past ten years. I wish to say suffering women, do not suffer longer, when there is one so kind and willing to aid you."—Mrs. F. S. BENNETT, Westphalia, Kans.





## THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, Editor

TERMS.—One year, \$1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, \$2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 13

Turkey wants \$25,000,000 of Greece, to defray her war expenses.

The mayor and city council of Auburn, Neb., were put to jail on Monday, for an unlawful proceeding in regard to streets.

Greece admits her defeat and sues for peace. The match was an unequal one—a big, burly man against a tiny boy. Greece showed spunk, but it was to face defeat.

The Senate committee made over 800 changes in the Dingley tariff bill. It must have been a very badly cooked broth and deserving all the censure it got from the Democrats.

It is said positively that if the European Powers insist on the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete as a condition of mediation, Greece will reply that she prefers war even to extermination.

The Illinois people feel like hanging a number of their legislators and bankers. Yet the gentlemen engaged in these two professions were working hand in hand last year to preserve the honesty of the currency, and Chicago turned out in enormous numbers to encourage them in it.

A United States Judge has decided that the directors of a Michigan bank, who failed to direct, and thus enabled a trusted official to make way with its funds, must stand trial for their failure to protect the interests of their depositors. A few convictions of this sort and the business of bank wrecking will not be so common.

There is danger of a big explosion in the Pennsylvania Republican camp, and when it comes it is predicted Qup will be knocked out. There is trouble brewing in the G. O. P.

In Ohio things look just as stormy for Hanna, and an explosion is sure which will knock out Hanna and result in the election of a U. S. Senator to take Hanna's place.

Let the farmer sit down some evening, take up his pencil, reach for a piece of blank paper, and begin to calculate what the present congress and state legislature have done to benefit him. He will figure in vain to find any benefit to him even to the extent of a nickel. On the other hand the farmer's figuring will show him that the trusts and monopolies have been benefited to the extent of millions.

How will our farmer vote hereafter?

At the meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee at Bellefonte, the other day, the apportionment of delegates for the various districts in the county was made. The number of delegates to the county convention was increased from 79 to 89. Capt. Hugh S. Taylor, Democratic Chairman, is proving his ability as the head of the organization.

The Democrats of Centre Hall have 2 delegates again instead of 1, having lost a delegate two years ago, by the treachery of a few who worked up a secret trade with the Republicans.

Lancaster constables are not having a holiday of it. As a result of Judge Brubaker's prodding, Constables in eight or nine wards of the city have returned nearly 100 persons for keeping disorderly houses and speak-easies, which were run in the guise of clubs. The ninth Constable, who refused to return violations, is under \$500 bail for making a false return.

Sheriff Myers has put on an extra force of deputies to make arrests of the many defendants returned on Saturday by the Constables.

In referring to the reception of the Jones-Aldrich Tariff bill by the public, "Holland," the trustworthy New York correspondent of The Philadelphia Press, quotes a prominent Republican's indorsement of a Democratic sentiment to the effect that if Congress "is not wise enough to give us an expedient tariff, not all the gold Democrats nor all the force of the Republican organization can prevent Republican defeat." This opinion was expressed in presence of Secretaries Sherman and Alger, upon whom it is said to have made much impression. There are several weighty considerations in favor of this view of the political future, assuming that neither the Dingley bill nor the Aldrich bill, nor any other that this Congress is likely to pass, can be regarded as "an expedient tariff."

### A COLD RECEPTION.

The senate tariff bill gets a very chilling reception. Republicans criticize it because of its confession that prote-

ective duties are no longer available for revenue in the needed quantity. This forces the adoption of the Democratic revenue principle by increasing the tax on beer, putting a tax on tea and an abandonment of the much-lauded reciprocity nostrum. In passing the Wilson bill in 1894 taxes on beer and tea would have been included, but for the belief the income tax would make such levies unnecessary.

The Democrats and tariff reformers, while admitting that the beer and tea taxes of the senate bill are all right for revenue purposes, object to the increased tax on wool and woolsens, the tax on hides, lumber, coal and other necessities, and a lot of minor protectionist jobbery worked into the bill.

The senate bill will undoubtedly provoke interesting and excited discussion in the senate for the next two months. Party lines will be broken, in conflict between the interests of sections, producers, manufacturers and consumers. Threats are heard in many quarters that the house will never consent to the senate bill, but the house is manned by Speaker Reed's will, and judging by its recent action will probably do what he ordains must be done.

### COLUMN.

Northern Conf. of Central Pa. Synod of Lutheran Church in Session.

Prof. Knight, of Laurelton, is spending a few days with the family of merchant Reuben Boyer.

Mrs. P. S. Bingham and son Ivan, and Miss Lizzie Robinson, of Poe Mills, are attending the sessions of conference.

T. A. Meyer has broken ground for the erection of a dwelling house on his lot recently purchased from Susan Eichenhuth, in the eastern section of the town.

George Smull, of Rebersburg, was in town on Tuesday in the interests of the New York Life Insurance Co., of which company he is the district agent.

The intelligence of the death of Mary Walker, the wife of William Walker, of Rebersburg, and the mother of Mrs. R. F. Vonada and Mrs. J. F. Garthorn, came on Wednesday here on Tuesday afternoon; she died of a paralytic stroke, after an illness of but one day. Funeral on Friday morning.

Mr. Reedy, of near Lewisburg, stopped off with his daughter, Mrs. John Hoffa, on Friday last for a few hours. He was en route for Pittsburgh, being summoned as a juror before the U. S. district court. His estimable wife accompanied him to this place and remained over Sunday with her daughter.

The Northern Conference of Central Pennsylvania Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church convened at this place on Tuesday evening, in Trinity Lutheran church. Rev. Aikens preached a very spirited sermon to a large audience. About ten ministers were present at the first session; more ministers came on Wednesday morning, and no doubt an interesting and a very instructive gathering will be had. It will close on this, Thursday evening.

### AARONSBURG.

A Number of Horses Sick and Several Died in this Community.

Turb Kreamer is moving his family to Bellefonte, to remain as long as work lasts.

Abs Musser, after quite a siege of pneumonia, is able to be out again, but looks rather shaky.

Messrs. John Bollinger and Gilbert Eisenhour have gone up the river into the lumber country to hunt work.

Arthur Burd left on Monday morning for Altoona, where he expects to get employment in the car shops and learn to be a machinist.

George Honan has the fourth hiring for this season, but this fourth man seems to be just the proper fellow and will fill the bill.

For the last few weeks the Wyle Bros. have been furnishing this community with oranges, lemons, bananas, herring and Sausagehanna shad.

It is reported that Henry Baily, who manufactured soft drinks in this place for over a year, has sold his outfit to a man in Milan, and it will be moved to that place.

A number of sick horses are in this vicinity. Dan Wolf and Geo. Bradford each lost a horse and George Sechrist lost a fine mare. There are a good many sick and some of them may die.

### BRUSH VALLEY.

A Breezy Letter from Our Correspondent Down the Valley.

Our wide-awake farmers are through planting their corn.

Frank Burd, of Aaronsburg, was in our valley Sunday.

Mrs. Jacob Gephart, of near Rebersburg, is seriously ill.

Hon. W. R. Bierly, of Rebersburg, left for Philadelphia last week.

John Harter, one of Rebersburg's lively merchants is seriously ill.

Jared Kreamer and wife and daughter, Miss Mame, called on their Rebersburg friends.

Mrs. Susan Long, of Iowa, will stay with her father, Thomas Royer, at Rockville until fall.

Ed. Fencher, who represents the Lock Haven Mosher Bottling Works, was in our valley over Sunday.

Quite a number of our people were to Bellefonte last week and digested the law suit between Dr. Bright and Charles Beck.

Two new houses will be put up at the west end of Rebersburg this summer by Messrs. Cyrus Erhard and Scott Kerstetter.

Messrs. Charles Stoner and Al. Sawyer, both of Salona, were pleasant visitors among their Rebersburg and Kreamerville friends over Sunday.

Clyde Erhard, of Clyde, Ohio, who was a witness for Charles Beck last week at Bellefonte, was at his Rebersburg old home over Sunday and enlightened Rebersburg with fresh Ohio smiles.

The U. S. mail driver between Rebersburg and Coburn, in the person of Charles Smull, has his new house at Rebersburg on a fair way to completion; no doubt Charles will soon show the public that uncle Sam has a large pocket-book.

The Spring Mills base-ball club which played last Saturday afternoon against the Rebersburg club at Rebersburg, did not leave as cheerfully as they came, on account of their defeat. The game resulted in 19 to 6 in favor of Rebersburg. The Rebersburg fellows just knew how to win the game.

## The Advantages of Prepared Mince Meat

should be honestly considered by every housewife. It has great advantages, as one trial of

## NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

will prove. You will find that it is clean—it could not be more so; that it is convenient—always ready and never spoils on the shelf; that it is economical—a 10c. package makes two large pies, fruit pudding, or delicious fruit cake. Get the genuine—take no substitute. Send your address, naming this paper, and we will send you free a book, "Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving," by one of the most popular humorists of the day. MERRELL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

WANTED.—The undersigned will pay highest market prices for a few small calves. Apply to or address JOHN I. SNAVELY, Centre Hall, Pa.

may 13-2t

### SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of Sundry Writs of Levari Facias and Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed at Public Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, Pa.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897.

At 10:30 o'clock a. m. the following described real estate.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Rush twp., Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at corner of land of D. W. Holt, on the south side of the Phillipsburg and Bellefonte turnpike; thence by said pike north 80 degrees, east 100 feet; thence by land of Chester Pike north 86 degrees, east 100 feet; thence by land of D. W. Holt north 1 degree east 435 feet to the place of beginning; thence erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other out-buildings.

Selected, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Peter Coyle, who survives, Philena G. Coyle and Peter Coyle, Adms. of Philena G. Coyle, decd.

### ALSO.

All that certain lot and situate in the Borough of Phillipsburg, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the south-east corner of S. 2nd and Oak streets thence along easterly line of said S. 2nd st. seventy feet to the northerly line of private alley; thence easterly along line of said alley thirty-two feet to a post in line of lot of Homer Sankey; thence northerly along line of Sankey lot seventy feet to a post in the southern line of said Oak street; thence by line of same westerly thirty-two feet to a p. st. and the place of beginning, said lot fronting 32 feet on Oak street, and extending back 70 feet of equal width along Second street 70 feet, and having erected thereon a two-story frame dwelling house and out buildings.

### ALSO.

A lot of ground adjoining the above lot eighteen by sixty, described as follows: Beginning at a post in the eastern side of Second street; thence southerly along the easterly line of Second street eighteen feet to a post in line of lot now owned by the Keystone B. and L. Association; thence in an easterly direction along the same sixty feet to point in land of Mrs. Hunter; thence in a northerly direction along the same eighteen feet to line of lot now owned by Homer Sankey; thence by said line and others sixty feet to Second street, the place of beginning.

Selected, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James M. Enoch, Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, May 2nd, 1897.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

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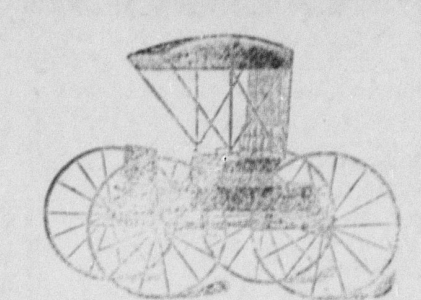
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## NEW CARRIAGE WORKS.



I wish to inform the public that I have my carriage works in full operation, and am prepared to do all kinds of Buggy and Wagon Work on very short notice, and at prices lower than they ever were before.

New Buggies as low as \$45.00  
New Buggy Tops, from \$7.00 up.  
New Spring Wagons as low as \$45.00

Buggy Wheels with round edge steel tire and boxing, per set from \$7.00 up.  
Buggies repainted from \$6.00 up.  
All other kinds of repairing at astonishingly low prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

John T. Lee,

Centre Hall, Pa.

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## Specialties.

Among the above we have a full line of carefully selected Ladies, Shirt Waists and Wrappers at the lowest possible prices. Our sales thus far in this line have been unprecedented.

### Men's Fine Laundered Shirts.

Our stock of these goods is one of the largest in the county. We can fit and suit any purchaser and give him a bargain.

### Soft Wool and Straw Hats.

A fresh arrival of such wear enables us to accommodate any boy or man at any reasonable price.

### Shoes.

We are prepared to furnish the latest styles in Men's, Ladies' and Misses' Shoes at startling prices.

### Calicoes and Ginghams.

We can show you the latest and newest styles, and our prices will convince you that we give you the worth of your money.

## Potts & McCoy.

Centre Hall, Pa.



# PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of town.

—Dr. Bright, of Rebersburg, spent Sunday at the home of Jared Kreamer.

—W. J. Conley and family spent Sunday with his parents east of the station.

—Miss Grace Smith spent Sunday with her friend Miss Stuart at State College.

—U. D. Osman called in the other day and now his label sparkles among their 98ers.

—Miss Mame Kreamer spent several days this week among friends at Rebersburg.

—John I. Sonvelly, a practical young farmer of near Potters Mills, was in to see us Monday.

—Miss Emma Nerhood, of Rebersburg, visited at the home of her brother, Ed. Nerhood last week.

—Mrs. Alfred Durst and daughter, Miss Jessie, of near Potters Mills, visited among friends here yesterday.

—Will Kohler and mother, Mrs. Susan Kohler, of Rebersburg, were guests at the home of Jeff Shaffer over Sunday.

—Mrs. F. F. Christie left last Saturday for Shamokin being summoned to the bedside of her mother, who is seriously ill at that place.

—Mrs. Samuel Barr returned to her home at Tyrone last Saturday after a visit of several months with her mother, Mrs. Stiver at Potters Mills.

—Mrs. Pyles, wife of Prof. Pyles, of Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, with her little daughter Mary, is a guest at the home of B. D. Brisbin.

—John D. Meyer arrived Monday from Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster. He will graduate in June, and is home on a month's vacation previous to receiving his sheep-skin.

—S. D. Gettig, esq., of the Bellefonte bar, favored our sanctum with a call, dressed a la militaire, N. G. P., sergeant in charge of a squad to fire across the grave of Wm. Horner.

—Samuel Homan, one of Farmers Mills good citizens and patron of the REPORTER, was in town yesterday. Mr. Homan reports crop prospects very good in his vicinity.

—Wm. R. From, of Millville, formerly one of our most esteemed citizens, gave us a pleasant call, and informs us he is pleased with his new home; he had his label set out to '98.

—Mr. W. P. Alexander, of Spring Mills, dropped in to see us a few days ago while on his way home from Bellefonte, where he had been attending court as a juror. Mr. Alexander has been head miller in Allison's mill for almost two years and is very successful in his occupation.

—John Smith, Spring Mills hustling furniture dealer and undertaker was in Centre Hall Friday afternoon and evening. John is one of the most active Democrats in Gregg township and is a hard worker in keeping up the majority. Along with his brother he is doing a very large furniture business and makes shipments to all parts of the county and in other counties too.

# LINDEN HALL.

Interesting Items as Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Henry Zeigler and wife spent Tuesday last with friends in Centre Hall.

Mrs. Newton Yarnell and two children, George and Ruth, spent a few days of last week with Mrs. Yarnell's parents near Centre Hall.

Mrs. John Page, of Millheim, was visiting among friends in and around town a few days of last week.

Wm. Stover and family spent Sunday at Mr. Stovers home at Lewistown.

Mrs. Miller, of Woodward, was visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Keller, of this place a few days of last week.

George Swabb and wife entertained some of their many friends on Sunday.

Ex-Sheriff Ishler, of Bellefonte, made a visit to his farm south-east of town on Tuesday last.

Lance Burris and brother Charles spent Sunday last with friends at Potters Mills.

Gracie Swabb, of Pine Grove, is visiting her friend Mary Tressler.

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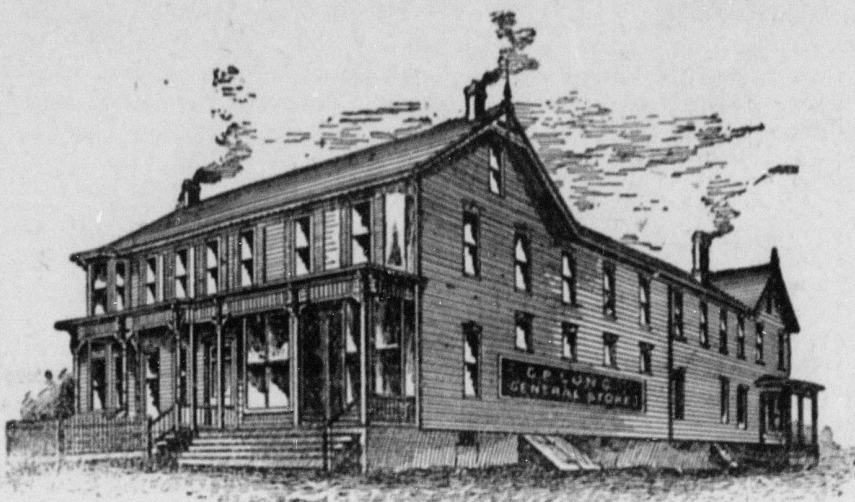
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# New Spring Goods.



## Positively the Greatest Bargains Ever Offered.

Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Shoes, etc., never as cheap and attractive as this spring. Reductions which we have made in prices of merchandise has caused quite a sensation and induced people to look for the place where they can get the most for their money.

## Dress Goods, Lawns, Dimities, White Goods, Muslins, Prints, Etc.

We have selected a fine stock of the above named goods.

Muslin, 1 yard wide... 50c  
Towel, per yard... 35c  
Dress Gingham, usual price, 12c, now... 8c  
Table Damask, fast colors... 25c  
Table Oilcloth, prices reduced.

## PERCALS, EMBROIDERIES AND DOTTED SWISS

Underwear and Hosiery never were so cheap as they are this spring. Window Shades and Serim at about half the usual price. Straw Hats for Men, Boys and Children—the line is complete and all new goods. Straw and fine Dress Hats—just what you want for summer.

## Shoes.

We are headquarters for Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes and are selling them at astonishingly low prices.

## Carpets.

Ingrain and Brussels Carpet and Matting.

## Wall Paper.

Come and see our stock—it will pay you.

## Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Come and see them. For want of space we can name only a few prices: Children's Suits, ages 4 to 14 years, from \$1.00 up. Boys' Suits, \$2.50 and up. Men's Suits, \$4.50 and up.

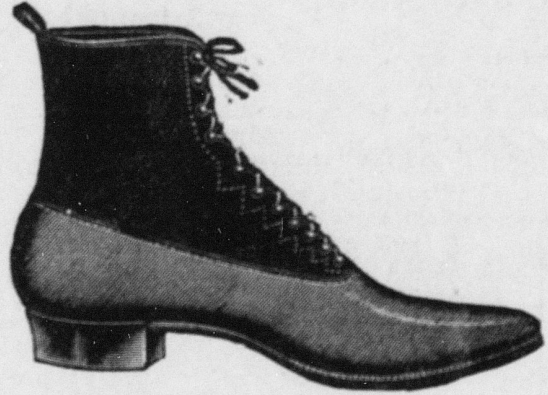
Come and convince yourselves that we mean to do even more than we have room to say in this paper.

C. P. LONG,

Spring Mills,

Pa.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.



# THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION. UNDERMINERAL THERMAL OPEN TO BOTH SEXES. TUITION FREE. BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

## LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY, with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. These courses include: MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; MINING ENGINEERING; CIVIL ENGINEERING.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. Latin (optional), French, German and English, quired, one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANICAL ARTS: combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
11. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
12. PREPARATORY COURSE: One year. Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1896. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.
13. For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, L.L.D., President, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

## DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers a desirable homestead for sale, two miles west of Centre Hall, consisting of 35 acres of land, of which 25 acres are good young timber. Thereon a plank house, bank barn, and other outbuildings, choice fruit and excellent water, adjoins the Heckman farm west of Centre Hall, on the old Lehigh road leading to the pike. Apply to or address: W. W. HORNER, Centre Hall, Pa.

## DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers a desirable homestead for sale, situated south east corner of the square in borough of Centre Hall, Pa., known as the Henry Wimmer homestead, thereon erected a good dwelling, large barn, and all suitable outbuildings, large gardens, and fine orchard, fruit of all kinds, said barn and gardens on separate lots. Also five acres of land adjoining said homestead which can be laid out in desirable town lots, all in good cultivation. ISAAC SMITH, Centre Hall.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS

of Administration on the estate of William A. Michael, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. S. W. SMITH, Adm'r., Centre Hall, Pa.

## MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT FOR 1897.

The vendors of foreign and domestic merchandise in Centre county, will take notice that they are appraised and classified by the undersigned

appraiser of mercantile and other license tax for the year 1897, as follows:

| Postoffice.  | Name.                       | Business.          | Class. | Tax.  |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|
| Aaronsburg.  | Malte, A. P.                | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Meach, R. W.                | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Phillips, W. H.             | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Stover, C. H.               | Grocer.            | 14     | 7 75  |
| Alexandria.  | Meyers, Henry               | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
| Bellefonte.  | Alkema, J. A.               | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Allison, Archibald          | Steam Supplies.    | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Anderson, John              | Boards & Pools.    | 7      | 40 75 |
|              | Anderson, John              | Restaurant.        | 8      | 7 75  |
|              | Achenbach, B. C.            | Confectioner.      | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Bauer, J. J.                | Boots & Shoes.     | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Bauer, J. N. & Co.          | Merchants.         | 18     | 10 75 |
|              | Brachbill, W. R.            | Furniture.         | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Brachbill, H. & Co.         | Wholesale Grocers. | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Bash, G. T. & Co.           | Stationers.        | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Bush, Mrs. L.               | Grocer.            | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Blair, F. P. & Co.          | Jewelers.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Bellefonte Pail & Sup. Co.  | Coal & Grain.      | 11     | 15 75 |
|              | Blackford, G. J.            | Restaurant.        | 8      | 5 75  |
|              | Beaver Lumber Co.           | Lumber.            | 13     | 10 75 |
|              | Coader, Joseph              | Confectioner.      | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Cruse, A. J.                | Tobaccoist.        | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Cridder, P. B. & Son        | Lumber.            | 12     | 13 75 |
|              | Dubbs, J. G.                | Imporium.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Fauble, M. & Son            | Clothiers.         | 13     | 10 75 |
|              | Green, F. P.                | Druggist.          | 13     | 10 75 |
|              | Gorman, E. F.               | Merchant.          | 10     | 7 75  |
|              | Gerbrich, John & Co.        | Grain, etc.        | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Garrick, John               | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Harris, Jas. & Co.          | Hardware.          | 10     | 7 75  |
|              | Harper, Jared               | Grocer.            | 11     | 15 75 |
|              | Irvin, Daniel & Sons        | Hardware.          | 10     | 20 75 |
|              | Jenkins, H. E.              | Confectioner.      | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Joseph Bros. & Co.          | Merchants.         | 9      | 7 75  |
|              | Jackson, G. W.              | Grain, etc.        | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Kurtz, J. C.                | Stationer.         | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Krumline Bros.              | Grain.             | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Katz & Co., Ltd.            | Merchants.         | 10     | 20 75 |
|              | Lewis S. Agt.               | Clothier.          | 13     | 10 75 |
|              | Larimer, R. Agt.            | Grocer.            | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Lyon & Co.                  | Merchants.         | 10     | 20 75 |
|              | Meese, John                 | Merchant.          | 13     | 10 75 |
|              | McClure, Jas. L.            | Grocer.            | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Miles, John Q. & Co.        | Grocers.           | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | McDonald & Co.              | Coal & Implements. | 10     | 25 75 |
|              | McKinley, John A.           | Tobaccoist.        | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Montgomery & Co.            | Clothiers.         | 13     | 10 75 |
|              | Mingie, A. C.               | Boots & Shoes.     | 13     | 10 75 |
|              | Montgomery, Fred            | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Nagley, F. E.               | Furniture.         | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Otto, H.                    | Tobaccoist.        | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Powers, E. L.               | Boards & Pools.    | 7      | 40 75 |
|              | Parish, C. M.               | Druggist.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Rowe, E. C.                 | Furniture.         | 13     | 10 75 |
|              | Rhoads, E. H.               | Coal & Grain.      | 11     | 15 75 |
|              | Rine, Edward                | Tobaccoist.        | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Richards, F. C. Sons.       | Jewelers.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Rackett Bros. Co.           | Merchants.         | 11     | 15 75 |
|              | Reese, G. W.                | Grocer.            | 11     | 15 75 |
|              | Rountree, J. T.             | Grocer.            | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Sechler & Co.               | Grocers.           | 11     | 15 75 |
|              | Shedler, L. L.              | Bicycles, etc.     | 9      | 7 75  |
|              | Sonbeck, John               | Confectioner.      | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Shuey, C. C.                | Grocer.            | 11     | 15 75 |
|              | Schreyer & Shaffer          | Grocers.           | 10     | 7 75  |
|              | Schad R. J. & Bro.          | Steam Supplies.    | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Twitnile, W. T.             | Stores etc.        | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Taylor, B. H.               | Coal.              | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Thal M. T.                  | Confectioner.      | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Williams, S. H.             | Wall paper.        | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Wilkinson, W. H. & Co.      | Merchants.         | 10     | 20 75 |
|              | Wetzel, L. C.               | Bicycles etc.      | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Waite, J. S. & Co. Agts.    | Implement.         | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Zeller, J. & Co.            | Merchants.         | 14     | 7 75  |
| Blanchard.   | Glossner, S. H.             | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Kunes, S. H. & J. I.        | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Quigley, J. A.              | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Snyder, H. A.               | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
| Boalsburg.   | Bricker, L. S.              | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Stuart, J. T.               | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Weber.                      | Merchant.          | 13     | 10 75 |
| Benore.      | Bassor, J. W.               | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Haigh, John                 | Merchant.          | 13     | 7 75  |
|              | Love, Mrs. John             | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
| Centre Hall. | Denner, G. O.               | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Dunbarman John.             | Furniture.         | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Kreamer & Son.              | Merchants.         | 14     | 10 75 |
|              | Murray, J. D.               | Druggist.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Ocker, G. W.                | Grain & Coal.      | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Potts & McCoy               | Merchants.         | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Wolf & Crawford             | Merchants.         | 12     | 15 75 |
| Coburn.      | Boyer, R.                   | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Guleswite, Lethier          | Coal & Grain.      | 13     | 10 75 |
|              | Glasgow, J. W.              | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Hoffa, John                 | Coal & Grain.      | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Krader, W. C.               | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Meyer, T. F.                | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Colyer, Smith & Crawford    | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Clarence, Rudinger, T. P.   | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Fleming, Greist, A. J.      | Merchant.          | 12     | 15 75 |
|              | Greier, T. E.               | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Guyer, Smith, M.            | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Hubersburg, Hoy, G. F. Agt. | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Kinsinger, J. H.            | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
| Howard.      | Kline, Jackson              | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Long, R. P. Agt.            | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Lucas & Bro.                | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Moore, H. A.                | Druggist.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | McEntire, O. W.             | Druggist.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Schenck, A. A.              | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Thompson, W. H.             | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Weber, B. Sons              | Merchant.          | 13     | 10 75 |
| Hanna.       | Beckwith, J. W.             | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Julian, Irvin, Daniel       | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Lemont, Grove, P. A.        | Coal & Grain.      | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Lenker, J. E.               | Hardware.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Long, J. E.                 | Merchant.          | 13     | 10 75 |
|              | Ross, J. Irvin & Son        | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
| Linden Hall. | Keller, Mrs. J. W.          | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Meyers, A. E.               | Grain & Coal.      | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Ross, J. H.                 | Merchant.          | 13     | 10 75 |
| Madisonburg. | Kline, H. H.                | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Smith, Isaac                | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
| Moshannon.   | Lucas, J. T.                | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Holt, N. A. & Co.           | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
| Milesburg.   | Boyer, A.                   | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Brown & Uhl                 | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Eise, C. H.                 | Druggist.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Hagg, Knott                 | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Miles, W. B. & Son          | Merchant.          | 13     | 10 75 |
|              | McCoy & Lint                | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Newman, Grocer              | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Poorman, Ed.                | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Shawley, Wm.                | Grocer.            | 14     | 7 75  |
|              | Wetzel & Berly              | Merchant.          | 14     | 7 75  |
| Millheim.    | Condo, Jno. P.              | Merchant.          | 13     | 10 75 |
|              | Frank, A. A.                | Merchant.          | 13     | 10 75 |

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## GOSSIP FOR THE FAIR SEX.

### Notes of Interest in Feminine Topics.

Hats With Lofty Knot—Fancy Waists Won't Be Snubbed—Making a Saddle Skirt, etc., etc.

#### HATS WITH LOFTY KNOT.

Perhaps the most impressive point about the new hats is the lofty knot, mushroom-like, which perches upon so many new chapeaux. You see it in ribbon and lace and sekinned net, and it interests you to wonder in what fabric next it will greet you.

These nodding decorations possess the charm of plumes and long-stemmed roses; they yield with every inclination of the head. Some of them are only rosettes; others, ambitious loopings. In any case, they are serious phases of spring millinery.

#### FANCY WAISTS WON'T BE SNUB-BED.

In spite of authentic accounts from the most official sources and of endless snubs from the tailors and dressmakers, the ubiquitous fancy waist makes its elegant and fascinating appearance among the lovely things in spring and summer gowns. It will not down; this seems positive, and for the very good reason that it is one of the most attractive and graceful forms of dress ever devised for general uses as well as for the most ornate and charming finishing touch to an elaborate toilet; and the tempting, novel, and beautiful creations in these bodies now exhibited by noted importers are potent evidences that they are still at the height of favor both here and abroad.—New York Post.

#### MAKING A SADDLE SKIRT.

A saddle skirt, which is the kind everybody makes nowadays, takes six yards of goods, a little over a yard wide and twelve yards of twenty-seven inch goods. The material cuts to waste, and must be patched, and you will find yourself in a queer boat with your pattern and your goods.

A saddle skirt is one that is divided in the back, so as to fall over the saddle, but not in the front. That necessitates a middle section, making a sort of divided skirt in the back. Nearly all bicycle dresses are made this way, and so are gowns for every sport. The back division does not show.

Your waist you can get out of five yards of narrow width goods if you do not allow too long a bodice. Many riders prefer to use up the old jackets on the wheel and content themselves with a new skirt to fit the saddle. Very little trimming is needed. Many wheelwomen bind their skirts with a broad band of olecloth that can be washed freely and always looks clean.—St. Louis Star.

#### PARASOLS TRIMMED WITH FLOWERS.

The new parasols follow the hat vogue in being very fully trimmed with flowers. One for example, is caught with great bunches of daisies, with their clusters of silver leaves. This parasol cannot be entirely closed. Another, not a flowered one, has puffs of chiffon running around it, the puffs being separated by tiny bands of black velvet ribbon. A big chiffon ruffle falls over the edge.

A very new way of using flowers is to make floral handles. A bunch of violets made of some paste material, and carefully covered, formed the handle of a gold and white parasol, and there are many carved sticks, painted like flowers. Some of these are small and fine; others make a single big red rose or an Easter lily. Gold tinsel over white satin is very much used. Old white satin parasols may be brought out and treated to a dress of gold at small expense. Dresden ribbons are much used. An immense bow to match the heart of the daisies was placed upon a parasol trimmed with bunches of these flowers.

#### THE NEW MILLINERY.

The sailor hat is too becoming to be allowed to go out of fashion, but this season it is so loaded down with trimming that it bears little resemblance to its original self.

Of course during midsummer the plain untrimmed hats of this shape will be worn by young girls, and even by some of the older women, although the latter do not patronize them so much as a year or two ago.

There seems to be no fixed law as to what kind of straw is the smartest in sailor hats; the fine straws and the Panamas seem rather more popular, but there are a great many of the rough braid. The under brim is now covered with a cream net, or bound with velvet, or made of a contrasting color, and the top or crown is fairly loaded down with flowers. Roses, primroses, lilacs (purple and white), gardenias, and cowslips, all and many more are used, and the stiff bows of ribbon or velvet which are interspersed give the needed effect of height. All the hats have the brim turned up at the back, and flowers galore are put in so as to rest against the hair.

A smart sailor hat of fine black straw has a brim faced with white, and bound with a roll of black velvet just at the edge. Quantities of pink roses cover the crown and are put under the brim at the back, while stiff narrow bows of white ribbon and black velvet are put in among the roses. Another hat, the same shape, is of blue straw trimmed with red carnations and black and white ribbon bows, while at the back are knots of bright red gauze instead of the flowers.

In Panama a charming model has a narrow brim bound with black velvet;

the crown is encircled with roses of different colors, looking as natural as though just picked. At the left side are narrow ends of black velvet, and at the back the brim is entirely covered with bunches of pink, yellow and red roses, closely massed together.

Quite in contrast to these flower-gardens is a hat of the sailor shape with black brim and the crown of black and white—a different straw. This is trimmed with black ribbon velvet, and at the left side a bunch of stiff black quills. The effect is odd, smart, but yet not becoming to every face, as the lines are decidedly severe.—Harper's Bazar.

#### DON'TS FOR WHEELWOMEN.

Don't wear a skirt that shows more than eight inches of your foot.

Don't wear black boots.

Don't try to raise your hat to an acquaintance because you happen to be wearing a derby or an alpine.

Don't allow your escort to ride inside, nearest the sidewalk. That is your place.

Don't keep on ringing your bell when you see that the driver of a horse is turning out to make room for you. The jangle of the bell may frighten the horse, and is sure to annoy the driver.

Don't stand in the middle of the road to fix your lantern or pump your tire, so that every rider will have to make a wide detour to pass you.

Don't borrow a pump of a man you do not know and forget to return it. Don't hesitate to accept assistance from a man in case you are in trouble with your wheel. That is an occasion when a woman may take well-meant help from a stranger of the opposite sex.

Don't wear club pins outside your coat and never wear two large crossed flags on your lapel.

Don't ride down elderly or unexperienced cyclists just because you have more control of your machine than they.

Don't boast of the superiority of your wheel. In the slang of the day, "there are others."

Don't coast in the city. You may fall, and there may be a "bike" cop watching you.

Don't argue with a policeman if he tells you to go slow. Remember that policemen are all good riders, and that they have the law on their side.

Don't ride without gloves.

Don't start till you are certain that, not only your wheel, but your costume, is in perfect condition, so that nothing will break loose under the strain of riding.

Don't wear flaming colors in your hat.

Don't rest with one foot on the ground and the other on the outside pedal. It will make you look ungraceful, if not worse.

Don't try to keep up a steady conversation while riding. You need your breath for pedaling.

Don't wear white undershirts on a wheel. They will not be white for long.

Don't trim any part of your visible wheeling costume with lace or frills of any kind. Remember that the best-dressed wheelwoman is she who is most severely plain in every detail.

Don't walk your bicycle more than absolutely necessary. It attracts unpleasant attention.

Don't try to ride on a busy cycle path on the strength of one lesson in an academy.

Don't mount by the aid of a telegraph pole. That is not the way your instructor taught you.

Don't wear more than one color in your whole costume, including hat and boots.

Don't make short turns at corners. A bicycle will slip easily, particularly if the ground is not dry.

Don't hesitate to offer assistance in case of a spill, whether the unfortunate is of your sex or not.

Don't insist upon your right of way if you are going up hill and a cyclist is coming down so fast that he cannot control his wheel. Because he is a fool you must not be a crank.—New York Press.

#### FASHION NOTES.

Some Parisian authority is responsible for the announcement that gloves embroidered with black are considered out of date.

Mauve and green velvet, with black trimmings, make very effective garments, and the combination of grass linen with black glaze silk is one of the novelties.

The sleeve of the moment certainly has length to recommend it almost in proportion to the size it has lost, and the pretty fall of lace at the wrist is very becoming.

It seems that ears are decidedly out of fashion for women in Paris except for hearing purposes, as the hair is drawn to cover them so completely that there is no trace of their existence left.

What everyone must have is a crush belt of velvet-edged taffeta ribbon and a collar to match. All sorts of similar accessories are in style, but these two are essential if the wardrobe is to be kept up to date.

A very uncommon and showy wrap is made of shot peau de soie covered with cream guipure which is traced with tiny brilliants. Frills of white chiffon finish the epaulettes sleeves, and black velvet ribbon forms the belt and bow at the neck.

Pouched bodices have vigorously renewed their popularity, and some of the latest models are pouched at the back as well as the front. A wide folded belt is the usual accompaniment, and it should be made of black satin if you would look slender.

Boleros of lace or combinations of lace embroidery and beads are a good investment for summer gowns, and a very attractive bolero can be made out of a piece of wide edging with a box-

plait in the middle of the back and one on either side of the front, beginning on the shoulder.

Light cloth capes in gray and tan are still worn, and they are plain, trimmed with stitched bands or decorated with velvet and ecru lace, as you fancy. The linings of these little garments make them very attractive, even though they are perfectly plain, for bright colors in satin, brocades and taffeta are the rule.

The ribbons, in plain colors, floral designs and stripes, are chiefly in taffeta weaves, and will be worn in large shoulder bows, belts, sashes having long ends, collars and bows across the bust. An entire piece of ribbon lavished upon a dimity gown or organdie is usual, a style for which ribbon manufacturers should be thankful.

A garment of black satin shows a Watteau plait at the back, with jet ornaments falling on either side, and black accordion-plated chiffon makes the frills over the sleeves and the trimming at the neck. A very smart little cape of black poul de sole has alternate frills of embroidered grass lawn and black glaze silk, and the jabot is of black lace with ecru lace applique.

#### Animals and Music.

A violinist was playing various airs before the cages of the animals. The bow, which had been passing backward and forward half drowsily, took up a gait that would have distanced one of the deer in the pen by the buffaloes' yard. Then there was a transformation scene in the home of the lioness as rapidly and as complete as that of the tune. The cubs went into ecstasies. They rolled about, jumped, fell over one another, raced over their mother's recumbent body, and danced unrestrained on her head. They ceased their tantrums only with the ceasing of the music.

Then they gathered at the front bars of the cage again and silently and pathetically pleaded for more. Their plea was successful, and in response to the delicate flattery conveyed by their manner the player gave them the lullaby once more. They simply sat and listened to it as silently as they had at first. The transition to the jig music was once more made speedily. The first note of the lively air had barely left the violin before its riotous contagion had once more caught the cubs. They rollicked and rolled about, and stopped only when the professor, fearing to tire their little limbs, took his bow from his fiddle and told them they had danced enough for debutantes.

The hyena is an uncanny brute. His very appearance goes a great way toward bearing out charges of graveyard robbery brought against him. He has no music in his soul nor room for any. Sweet sounds are to him so antipodal to everything in his nature that they inspire him with nothing but fear, and the most abject fear at that. When Professor Baker tried to interest the two skulking hyenas in his performance on the violin they began trembling visibly at the first note's utterance, and then as the music swelled they sought the furthest side of their prison, and tried their best to squeeze their ungainly bodies through the bars to escape the melody.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

#### Snake Skins as Fancy Work.

The ingenuity of woman has compassed a new use for snakes by the discovery that the decorative cast skins of the creeping tribe may be converted into bazaar attractions.

A well known savant, whose sanctum is lined from floor to ceiling with glass cases whence venomous eyes regard his visitors with futile fury, is besieged by ladies covetous of novelties for their stalls, who beg eloquently for the cast-off clothing of his reptilian pets.

"At times," he says, "I have on hand a large wardrobe of cast skins—a bankrupt stock, so to put it, of returned empties—some perfect, many 'misfits' and a few damaged goods. A really fine specimen like this"—he held up for admiration a tawny golden sheeny length of scales—"brings quite a high price at a bazaar, and many of my lady friends, weary of working the everlasting 'crawel,' or perpetuating the many useless inventions of the feminine needle, 'bespeak' a skin some months before it is due, and are often quite angry that I cannot induce a snake to shed his skin with due regard to a specified bazaar date.

"These ladies argue that it is great saving of labor to substitute the ready made clothing of the snake worked for a tobacco pouch or blossoming braces, while experience shows that the average man readily invests in a good snake skin."—New York Herald.

#### A Contrary Flag.

If ever there was anything in the world that went by contraries, it is the Chinese flag. It will be recalled that it is one of the gayest of national banners. The body of the banner is of a pale yellow. In the upper left hand corner is a small red sun, and looking at it is a fierce Chinese dragon. About one thousand years ago, so the story runs, the Chinese made war upon the Japanese. They prepared for a great invasion. As a prophecy of victory they adopted a standard which is that of the present time. They took the Sun of Japan and made it very small. This they put in front of the dragon's mouth to express the idea that the Chinese dragon would devour the Japanese. It happened, however, that the Chinese fleet, conveying an army of 100,000 men, was wrecked on its way to Japan by a great storm, and all but three of the 100,000 perished. The result of the recent war has not been any more convincing than the first affair, that the Chinese flag has been correctly conceived.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

#### HOW IT WORKED.

A Practical Demonstration Proved Its Value Completely.

There are moments in a man's life through which he would not willingly live twice. Such a moment came to the English member of Parliament, of whose efforts to provide instructive entertainment for his guests Chambers' Journal tells an amusing story.

It was in the early days of the London "district messenger system," when the convenient arrangement which had for some years flourished in the United States was taking root in England. The desirability of providing himself with such an addition to his comforts was recognized by the M. P., and he took steps to have a call-box placed in his house. Accordingly the workmen came and set to work.

The chosen representative of a body of the English people was in haste to have the business completed, for he was that day to entertain some friends at dinner, and desired greatly to show them his latest luxury. The foreman agreed to do what he could. He promised in any case to fit up the call-box that day, but he held out little hope of being able to connect it with the office.

The dinner hour came, and with it the guests, and in due time the member of Parliament led his friends into the hall to see this latest scientific novelty. He carefully explained that he could to-day show them the working of this wonderful system as he could never do again, for the box was not connected with the central office. Then he explained the signals one by one, turning the pointer first to the word "Messenger" and pulling a small lever. A clockwork buzzing resulted.

"There," said the triumphant M. P., "that would bring me a messenger in five minutes if it were connected. And now see."

He turned the pointer to "Cab," and a similar operation was repeated. Then "Police" and "Fire" in turn were signalled, to the unforgotten delight of the company.

"Most ingenious contrivance I ever saw," said one.

"Lucky it's not connected," remarked another.

Scarcely were the words spoken when there came a thundering knock at the hall door and a resounding peal at the bell. Before the door could be opened a loud clattering was heard without, and the genial face of the host grew grave. The gravity deepened to anxiety when the door was opened and a messenger and a hansom were disclosed inside, anxious to know just where his services were required. This proved to be only the first installment of the comforts resulting from the possession of a call-box.

Another minute, and the hurried passage of feet was again heard, and two more boys arrived bearing the extinguisher. Last, but not least, came the fire-engine, throbber and smoking as the horses galloped up to the door.

It is needless to say that the guests were delighted at this unexpected proof of the efficiency of the new invention, and were profuse in their thanks to their host, whom they left in a state of exhaustion after his efforts to explain matters in succession to messengers, cabman, police and firemen, all of whom seemed somewhat hard to convince.

#### PAPERS QUICKLY FASTENED.

Staple Fastener Feeds 150 Staples Without Replenishing.

A new staple fastener for fastening papers together, which is always ready for use and can be kept full of staples, which feed automatically when ever one is used, is a great time saver. It has a spring coil which holds about 150 staples when filled to the end of the coil in the center, and as each one is used the center of the coil can be filled out at leisure. One blow on the top of the fastener cuts the papers, drives the staple through them, clinches the staple through the papers, and feeds the next staple, all ready for the next bunch of papers. This is a great improvement over the old styles, which took from one to three blows of the machine, besides adjusting each staple separately by hand.

The Dark Side of Christian America  
"We have now in America a population of 70,000,000 of people, and yet three-quarters of a million, we are told, belong to the criminal class," writes Dwight L. Moody, in his initial paper in "Mr. Moody's Bible Class," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "And this in Christian America. It is said that in six months thirty graduates of two large European universities were found by one rescue mission in New York City. Nor are the American colleges without representatives in the great city slums. Our daily papers are but a living chronicle of the fearful hold which sin has upon us as a nation. A man must have lost all his senses who says that sin is not inherent, that it is only a physical weakness which culture may ultimately overcome. Venerating the outer man will make him no better within."

#### A Popular Preacher.

Mrs. Pew—What a blessing it is to hear Mr. Olly preach!  
Mrs. Stole—He's perfectly splendid. No wonder he's popular. Why, he preaches so beautifully that the wicked one is the better Mr. Olly makes one feel.—Boston Transcript.

#### Proved.

Before—Do you love me?  
"I swear."  
After—Do you love me?  
"Haven't I quit swearing?"—De-roit Tribune.

## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

### Notes of Interest on Agricultural Topics.

Shorthorn Carrots—Want Trying—Varieties of Turkeys—Getting Rid of Cut Worms, Etc., Etc.

#### SHORTHORN CARROTS.

The large, coarse varieties of carrots most used for stock feeding are not so nutritious as is the shorthorn, which grows most of its bulk near the surface or slightly above it. As the shorthorn carrot can grow more thickly in the row, it is nearly as productive as the deeper setting varieties, and it is also more easily harvested. Five to six hundred bushels of the shorthorn carrot may be grown per acre. This is a paying crop at the usual price of this root.

#### WORTH TRYING.

I will say to those wanting a remedy to remove warts from cattle try hog's lard, writes N. F. Liles, a North Carolina farmer, in Home and Farm. Apply the lard to the warts freely at intervals of three or four days until you have made several applications, or the warts disappear.

To those wanting a remedy to prevent peaches being wormy, will say rake away some of the top soil for a short distance around each tree. In the spring, and take good wood ashes and sprinkle over the roots near the body of the trees, about two or three quarts to each tree, according to size, then rake back the soil on the ashes.

#### VARIETIES OF TURKEYS.

There are no less than six varieties of turkeys, of which the Bronze is preferred by most breeders, though the Narragansett, as grown in Long Island, is nearly as good. They are both grown from crosses with wild turkeys, and by growing only for breeding from two-year-old birds, these breeds attain very large size. Farmers of Connecticut and Rhode Island raise a large proportion of the turkeys sold in New York City, and some of them each year present to the President the turkey that furnishes his Thanksgiving dinner. Bronze turkeys have been grown in less than a year to weigh 35 pounds. But there are few families that want so large a turkey as this, even when satisfied it is young and tender. Birds that weigh 15 to 18 pounds find more ready sale, and generally bring more per pound than the heavy weights. The only trouble in turkey growing is to tide the young chicks over the first few weeks of their life. Then they are tender. After getting in full feather turkeys are as little likely to lose as the same number of chickens. The four other varieties besides those we have named are black, white, buff and slate, each of which has its favorites.

#### GETTING RID OF CUTWORMS.

The worm most commonly called "cutworm" is the white grub, a larvae of the common May or June bug. But the term is also sometimes applied to the wire worm, which works wholly underground, living on the roots of most crops, but being most injurious on Indian corn. Both of these are common in land that has long been seeded. The remedy for both is the same. Starve them out by plowing. Then sow to buckwheat two successive years, and the land will be free from this pest for a number of years. If it is the white grub, and the timothy sod is much eaten, it is a sign that most of the grubs have matured, and will leave of their own accord within a few weeks. By plowing early and frequently cultivating before time to plant, such a piece of land might be planted with corn this year. If there were many grubs visible, however, we should not care to risk a corn crop this season. The white grub rarely does much injury two years in succession. If you were troubled with them last year there will probably be few this. But if they have been in timothy sod the land will need plowing, if it is only to reseed it. This can be done by sowing timothy seed on the surface after the buckwheat is sown. The buckwheat will keep the grass from growing much until it is off, but the timothy will make some growth before winter, and will produce a hay crop next year.—Boston Cultivator.

#### CARE OF DAIRY UTENSILS.

There would be less poor butter on the market if more attention were given to the care of the dairy utensils. They should be washed as soon as possible after being used, as the longer the milk remains in them the harder they are to clean. First rinse in cool water to remove the milk, never use hot, as this cooks the milk and causes it to adhere to the vessels. After rinsing wash thoroughly, or what is better still, with steam, if it is available. This scalding is very essential and should be thoroughly done. After scalding turn upside down in a clean exposed place where they will get the full benefit of the sun, as this helps greatly to keep them sweet.

Strainers should be given a good deal of attention, as they come in contact with all the milk. If cloth strainers are used they are difficult to keep clean. A cheap grade of cotton flannel used nap side up makes a good strainer, and if only a small piece is used it is best to throw it away after each straining.

All tin utensils should be as free from seams as possible, hence, of course, dressed tin is best. If there are seams or corners they should be filled with solder so as to leave no

lodging places for dirt. A few minutes' work with the soldering iron will save much time in washing. Wooden pails should never be used for milk, as it is practically impossible to keep them clean.

Where milk is taken to a factory the cans should be washed before they are returned. It is bad practice to take back skim milk, which is usually sour, in the cans used for whole milk, but this often done, and can hardly be obviated where the milk is hired hauled. Of course, the skim milk should be returned, but it is much better to have a barrel for the purpose. If the cans are used for skim milk they should be emptied on reaching the farm and thoroughly cleaned.

All wooden utensils, such as churn, butter worker, etc., should be washed and scalded after being used, and if placed in the sun care must be taken that they do not become so dry as to crack. From one churning to another the churn should not be kept tightly closed, as it will soon become tainted. In preparing wooden utensils for use they should be scalded and then cooled with cold water. If treated in this way the butter will not stick.—W. J. Fraser, University of Illinois, in Farmer's Voice.

#### GRAIN FOR MILCH COWS.

It is possible in the laudation of the silo, and especially of corn ensilage, as the cheapest food for cows, that the subject has been discussed on too narrow a basis. It is true that more weight of corn fodder can be grown per acre than of anything else. It is also true that this fodder is so largely carbonaceous that in itself it is not a complete ration, and needs to be supplemented with food that contains a larger proportion of the kinds of nutrition required to build up muscle and bodily strength. This is especially true of cows, whose product, milk, always contains even when richest, nearly four times as much of casein as of butter fats. Rich corn ensilage which is made from corn when it is in the earing stage supplies the carbohydrates in succulent form. But if a due proportion of nitrogenous food is not supplied to furnish material for the casein, the yield of milk is lessened and the carbohydrates that cannot be used for milk only fatten the animal and unfit her for milk production.

All milkmen understand that to get the most from corn fodder fed any way, something else must go with it. Wherever clover can be given it makes the best and cheapest accompaniment with corn fodder. But with the milking breeds that have little tendency to fatten, some more concentrated nutrition may be often fed with advantage. This is especially true of some of the deepest milkers, whose product is naturally not so rich in butter fats. Such cows are always thin in flesh after milking a few months, no matter how sleek they have been at calving time. They give all to the milk, even including the fat of their own bodies. If they are fed more concentrated food they can eat more and give more and we believe richer milk.

The great majority of milkmen buy more or less oats, wheat bran, brewers' grains and gluten meal as feed for their cows. They buy because they mostly live where land is too high priced to grow anything except fodder corn, which is too bulky to be brought to the farm, and must, therefore, be grown on it if it is to be had at all. But there are millions of farmers who keep cows for making milk, butter and cheese, and who also grow grain, which, instead of feeding on the farm, they sell. In our opinion, this is nearly always a mistake. It may be that a farmer can better afford to buy grain than to raise it. That will depend on his nearness to a railroad station where he need not carry it far to put it in his barns. But in every case if he has grown the grain in any Eastern state he can better afford to feed it to his cows on the farm where it was grown than to sell it. It is probable that not even the Western farmer can grow oats or corn to sell at present prices. Corn is so cheap in many parts of the West that it is nearly or quite as economical as coal for fuel. Oats are about as cheap, but they are more nitrogenous, and worth much less as fuel than is corn.

Corn as grain and oats mixed together and ground make an excellent grain ration for cows whose main feed is silage corn. But wherever corn is advanced to the earing stage, there will probably be enough carbonaceous nutrition in the silage. Ground oats with some wheat bran will make a better ration with such silage than will more corn. On farms too far from the station to make it easy to buy Western corn, oats ought to be grown more than they are, not, of course, to be sold in the market, but to be fed to milk cows and thus increase every product of the dairy.—American Cultivator.

#### The Vagabonds of Siberia.

In many parts of Siberia there wander about from village to village large numbers of men and women who are known as "vagabonds." These are Russians and Poles—people who have either themselves been sent to Siberia, or are the descendants of criminals or outlaws.

These "vagabonds" are passportless people, over whom the police cannot exercise any very effective control. They are now to be collected and compulsorily settled in small colonies in those parts of Siberia where the climatic conditions most favor agricultural labor.

The scheme, it is believed, has the hearty support of the Czar, who is prepared to devote large sums from his private means to further its success.







## THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

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From the present indications, this may be the last lot of these fine Gingham we can offer U at panic "figgers."

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1190 yds. Dress Gingham, not so fine as the above lot, fast colors, neat styles and big values for

6cts.

Of U are YY U'll get some before your neighbors carry 'em all off.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,  
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.  
Bellefonte, Pa.

TRUSS AND CABLE  
FENCE WIRE.

## STOP!

And consider the advantages to be derived from using the VERY BEST Barbless Fence Wire in the market. Experience must teach you that Barb Wire is dangerous and therefore costly, and that most of the barbless stands now on the market have either too much, or else no allowance for expansion and contraction of heat and cold; one style breaks in cold weather, while the other will stretch. TRUSS AND CABLE FENCING will commend itself to you as having neither of these defects. It has great tensile strength, width and visibility, is safe, ornamental, easy to handle and will NEITHER BREAK NOR SAG. FOUR of these strands will make a BETTER and MORE SIGHTLY fence than FIVE strands of ordinary wire.

SOLD BY  
WOLF & CRAWFORD

## Local Items of Interest.

This morning starts in dreary and wet.

Grain and fruit prospects continue good.

Our physicians report the general health good throughout the valley.

The aged widow of Henry Fiedler, residing in Millheim, is seriously ill.

You have tried "77" for Grip and Colds, now try "10" for Dyspepsia. For sale by all druggists—25 cents.

Streams were too high the past ten days for successful trout fishing.

The musical talent in the orchestra of this town is second to none in the county.

The funeral of veteran Wm. Horner, Saturday last, was largely attended, members of Bellefonte and Centre Hall posts, attended the remains to their last resting place.

There was a light frost last Saturday morning but did little harm.

All the crops in this county are in promising condition, grain, grass and fruit.

## Bitten by a Copperhead.

A young man by name of Kelley, living with his father on the mountain in Benner twp., about two miles northwest of this place, was bitten below the knee, by a copperhead snake, on Friday last week, near his home. The leg was at once bandaged above puncture to prevent the poison from being carried through his system. The usual remedies were then applied and the young man is going to recover although he suffered considerably from the effects of the venom.

## Recent Mifflin Co. Deaths.

In Lewistown, George S. Carney, aged 49 years.

At Reedsville, the widow of L. J. Riberty, aged 79 years.

In Lewistown, Charles H. Swain, aged 61 years.

In Lewistown, Joseph E. Williams, aged 52 years.

In Allensville, Daniel F. Yoder, aged 76 years.

## Rev. Renick's Appointments.

Sunday, May 16, at Centre Hall, at 7 p. m.; at Spring Mills, communion, at 10 a. m.; at Tusseyville, at 2 p. m.

—One of the largest stocks of Spring and Summer clothing ever received in this part of the state, was received recently by Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. It is a tremendous stock and the prices are as low in comparison, and will move it.

## MRS. ROBERT MCCORMICK.

Died at Potters Mills After an Illness of Several Weeks.

Mrs. Catharin McCormick, widow of Robert McCormick, died at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Jacob R. Bible, at Potters Mills, on last Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

Mrs. McCormick had been suffering for some time with pain in her side, but was not considered serious until about four weeks ago when her health began failing and she gradually grew weaker, and all efforts of the physicians to relieve her proved fruitless, and death occurred Thursday morning.

She was aged 69 years, and was the mother of nine children, six sons and three daughters, all of whom survive her. Her husband, Robert McCormick, died ten years ago, and since that time she has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. J. R. Bible, from which place the funeral took place on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, and was largely attended.

Interment was made in the cemetery at Centre Hill, and services were held in the Presbyterian church at that place, where she had long been a consistent and faithful member. Rev. F. F. Christine officiated.

## Hydrophobia in Bellefonte.

Genuine hydrophobia has developed in Bellefonte, says the News, and it is well for the public to know this, especially owners of dogs. Several weeks ago a dog belonging to Johnny Caldwell showed signs of going mad; it had inoculated with the dread disease several other dogs and two or three cats by biting them. One of the dogs belonged to Charles Levy, two to Samuel Gueiswhite and one to Joshua Folk. All four dogs developed hydrophobia and were shot; the last one, belonging to Mr. Folk, was shot Friday. Other dogs in town are known to have been bitten so if you see a dog coming in your direction, with his head down, and his tail between his legs, give him a wide berth.

## Foster's Weather Bulletin.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from May 4 to 8, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 9th, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of the 10th, great central valleys 11th to 13th, eastern states 14th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 9th, great central valleys 11th, eastern states 13. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 12th, great central valleys 14th, eastern states 16th.

The third disturbance of May will reach the Pacific coast about the 14th, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of 15th, great central valleys 16th to 18th, eastern states 19th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 14th, great central valleys 16th, eastern states 18. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 17th, great central valleys 19th, eastern states 21st.

## \$100 Fine for Selling Oleo.

A prominent Snyder county merchant last Friday paid a fine of \$100 to Justice Kelley, of Sunbury, for selling oleomargarine for butter, contrary to the statute. A detective in the employ of the pure food commissioner had been working in that vicinity for several weeks and as a result on Tuesday of last week the Snyder countyman was brought before Justice Kelley. He pled guilty and the justice was asked to deal as leniently with him as the law would allow. The minimum fine, \$100 was assessed and promptly paid. Another business man from Snyder county will be given a hearing this week, the charge also being oleo.

## Schools Closed.

The boro schools finished their eight months term this week, and the primary, taught by Miss Kate Shreffler closed on Monday. The grammar under Ed. J. Wolf wound up Tuesday, and the intermediate, Frank Foreman teacher, closed yesterday. The scholars will have a vacation until September, about four months, when the term begins.

## Egg Within An Egg

When Miss Minnie Whitehall, of Lemont, broke an egg a few days ago while baking she discovered a white speck on the yolk or yellow of the egg, which proved on examination to be a small egg the size of a bird's egg, but more round in shape with perfect shell of glossy white. It will be preserved in alcohol.

## Recent Union Co. Deaths.

In Lewisburg, Meta, daughter of Dr. Perrine, aged 14 months.

In Kelly twp., Cyrus Robinson, aged 26 years.

At Pardee, Anthony Rote, aged 68 years.

In Mifflinburg, the widow of Wm. Smith, aged 79 years.

—Every young man wishes to look neatly and well dressed, and desires that his clothing shall be of the latest cut and material, and then the price is an important consideration. Lewins, Bellefonte, has a stock that is the very latest. Everything and a big assortment to select from, which gives that stand the enormous rush it is having. Popular prices does the business.

## FINANCIAL TALENT.

Honorable Method to Turn in a Bad Egg.

An option was taken some weeks ago on a water right east of this town on private account with expectation of realizing from an imaginary corner in water, and as that event has not happened the fellow's investment for the option and reported fee for having an article drawn, etc., proves a dead loss.

We now see from the town council's minutes that this fool speculation has been generously offered to the borough for what it cost the optional councilman after finding he had gone into a fool speculation! In other words, the offer would prove an equally dead loss to the town treasury and the optionist receive back his lost stamps—a make to him, virtually, of 100 per cent., saying nothing of his "disinterestedness," not saying doubtful legality, in making a proposal of the kind to a board in which he sits as a member! Saddle a bad thing on the borough, eh?

There's a bad nest somewhere, and the council will have the thanks of all by watching for snakes.

## Fishing Notes.

Simon Harper and a friend from Shamokin went to Pat Garrity's on Monday to have a tussle with the trout. If they don't make a big catch the trip will pay them to hear Pat tell some of his yarns.

Harper, son and friend, returned with 14 pounds of dressed trout as the result of a two days' trip.

Ex-sheriff Frick, Danny Snyder and several other expert trout fishermen of Shamokin, intend coming up here to fish for trout in about 10 days, making Pat Garrity's their headquarters. Fish are scarce, don't catch 'em all, boys—leave some for us'ens.

About three years ago several cans of small trout were received at Millheim for stocking streams. During the night one of the cans was sneaked away and the contents dumped into the brick mill race, in that town, and now the discovery has been made that there are many good sized trout in that race, and that stocking streams does some good.

We have five ministers of the Gospel in this town who know all about catching trout, and can catch their own fish. We hold any good fisherman in high esteem.

The best fishing is on the north side of the county according to Bellefonte reports.

## Appropriations to the State College.

Dr. George W. Atherton, president of the college, in response to a request from State Senator P. A. Gibson for information concerning the relations between the college and the State, has prepared a lengthy statement, in which he says: "Prior to 1887, the State appropriated \$80,000. In the past 10 years the aggregate has been \$690,481.03, an average of \$69,048.10 a year. Of this sum \$553,000 has gone into permanent buildings and equipment; \$56,000 has gone to repairs and improvements, leaving a balance of \$83,000, or an average for the 10 years of \$8,300, which has been appropriated for the maintenance of such branches not sufficiently provided for by the United States funds."

## The Dog Burial.

In last week's Reporter we published a story of a dead pet dog having received Christian burial in a cemetery at State College, by his mistress. We expressed our doubts of the truthfulness of the story, but upon inquiry we are informed the story is correct, and that the lady accompanied the animal to the graveyard veiled in mourning and afterwards made the expression "that she expected to meet her pet dog in Heaven."

## Sweet Pea Odor as Fly Chasers.

The odor of sweet pea is so offensive to flies that it will drive them out of the sick room, though it is not usually in the slightest degree disagreeable to the patient. It is therefore recommended that sweet peas be placed in the sick room during fly time. Now is the proper time to plant sweet peas that they may be utilized in driving out the pesky flies when they invade the home. This will be a novel way of keeping bed rooms in a condition to render sleeping comfortable during hot summer nights.

## Choice Trees for Sale.

George Meiss, of Tusseyville, offers for sale 800 fine apple trees, of all the best varieties, from 12 to 15c. a piece. Also 1200 peach trees, good varieties, from 6 to 7c. a piece. They can be had at any time at his home.

## Will Hold a Sociable.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will hold a sociable on the evening of Decoration Day, in the rooms over W. O. Reareick's implement store.

## Recent Deaths.

Annie, daughter of Wm. Grove, of Buffalo Run, died on Friday, 30 ult.

Phoebe, oldest daughter of Thomas Hosterman, died at Coburn, of consumption, on 2 inst., aged 33 years.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing for less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

## PLUNGED INTO A CAVE.

While Plowing a Centre County Farmer's Horses are Swallowed by the Earth.

On Wednesday of last week, while John Gilbert, of near Poe Mills, in the extreme eastern end of the county, was plowing ground for corn in a low lying field, the earth suddenly gave way and the team sank out of sight, dragging the plow with them. Gilbert narrowly escaped the same fate by hastily jumping back just as the earth crumbled beneath his feet. It was just about sundown when the accident occurred, Gilbert being on the last round, when he was going to stop for the night.

The neigh of one of the horses spurred Gilbert to action and realizing that what could be done must be done quickly, he at once went for help and soon had a half dozen or more neighbors come to his assistance. Owing to the continual crumbling of the ground near the hole, it was unsafe to go close and the rigging up of a windlass by which to descend for an investigation was slow as well as perilous work. In fact, it was nearly midnight when the job was done and Gilbert ready to descend. Cautiously the men at the windlass lowered the farmer into the hole, but to his surprise it was not as deep as at first supposed, being but a little over twenty-five feet, and there on a wide ledge of rock were found the team of horses and the plow. The latter had been torn loose from the team in the fall and lay to one side. Both animals were alive, though considerably cut up and bruised. To rig up a derrick of sufficient strength to raise the horses out of the hole took until morning, and it was nine o'clock the next day when both animals were taken out apparently little the worse for the adventure, with the exception of cuts and bruises, which will heal up in a few days.

After his team had been rescued Gilbert explored the hole and found it to be a cavern about twenty feet across by fifteen wide. There were walls of silica and limestone rock on all sides as straight as if built up by a stonemason. The bottom also was a solid bed of stone, and at one side was a narrow drift or opening leading off in a westerly direction, the full length or extent of which could not be ascertained, but which probably led into another similar hole or cavern. From the small amount of earth and stone found in the hole, the covering of earth and rock could not have been more than two feet thick and this has been farmed over for the past twenty-five years.

This is the third accident of this kind which has happened in Centre county in the past six months. The first occurred just about eight miles east of Bellefonte last fall, when the horse of a farmer near Zion sank out of sight. The hole in this case was only about fifteen feet in depth and the animal was easily rescued. Just one week later, while C. B. Hess, of Ferguson township, was plowing fallows, the ground gave way and one of his team of horses sank out of sight. In this case the horse fell thirty-five feet and was found dead on a bed of rocks at the bottom. The frequency of such accidents has set geologists to studying more closely the formation of the earth in this section of the state, and opinions hastily formed and expressed are in effect that the entire scope of valleys just west and adjacent to the Allegheny Mountains, and known to geologists as the limestone range, are literally honeycombed with holes and caverns of various size and depth. This condition has been occasioned by the numerous underground streams washing away the soft calcareous limestone and silica rock.

## Going to California.

Mrs. Sparr, of Boalsburg, will shortly start on a trip to California, to visit her sister, Mrs. David Witmer and other relatives. This will be the lady's second trip to the Land of Sunshine. Although up in years, 74, Mrs. Sparr is in stout health for the journey. We bespeak for her a pleasant time. Mr. and Mrs. Simon Harper, of this place, will accompany the lady as far as Chicago, we understand.

## Locust Doctors Disagreeing.

The story going the rounds of the press to the effect that the seventeen-year locusts are due this year has elicited the statement from the locust wise that this is a mistake. They say that the locusts were due in this section in 1889 and had just begun to appear when the big flood came. The flood completely destroyed them, and but few were seen after the waters had subsided. We will have to wait until the season is over to see which of the locust prognosticators are correct.

## Sudden Death at Rebersburg.

Mrs. William Walker died suddenly at Rebersburg, on Tuesday afternoon, supposed from a stroke of apoplexy. She attended church services on Sunday previous. Her age was over 70 years. Her maiden name was Smull.

—Saturday you can buy at the "Star Store," 2 lbs. Arbuckles Coffee, 25c.; nice brown sugar, 4c.; Ladies' vests, from 6c. up. A line of Cal. Fruits not equalled in town; 10c. package Dundee's rolled oats, 7c. Prices on everything lower than the lowest.—G. O. Benner.

## A Car Load of

## MEN'S SPRING SHOES.

Spring Shoes galore. We're still harping on that one strain. A little better shoe for a little lower price than possibly obtainable elsewhere. Many patrons appear surprised at always finding our establishment always crowded. Nothing strange about that. More men are growing shoe wise every year. The wiser you grow, the more you'll appreciate buying shoes here. Two offers of many. Both are in that new rich dark shade of Russia:

\$3 Shoes for \$2.55

The "Special" Russia Calf shoe, in all the new styles of 100, most shoe dealers ask \$3.75. Our price is \$2.55.

\$4 Shoes for \$3.

The Metalle, a hand-sewed Russia Calf shoe, in all the new styles, you will not find so good a shoe elsewhere for \$4.50, our price, \$3.00.

Our surpassing \$2.25 Shoe for Ladies. Compare them point by point with the best \$3 shoe the world has ever produced—you'll get the shoes mixed, and you will pay \$3 for our \$2.25 shoes.

## MINCLE'S SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

If We  
Could Pin a  
Sample of  
Dress Coods to  
This Newspaper,

Our store would be too small to hold the crowds eager to seize the opportunities now offered to live in February business. Perfect goods without hurt or flaw. For a starter. A number of patterns never offered for less than 50c, to go at this sale

## At 25 Cents,

New patterns in Percales and Seersuckers.

Always Up  
To Date.

## GARMAN'S STORE,

Allegheny st. Bellefonte.

We offer special bargains in

Furniture,  
Baby Carriages,  
And Refrigerators,  
During the month of May.

This fine Polished Table, in Genuine Mahogany, Bird's Eye Maple, Quartered Oak, and Curley Birch,

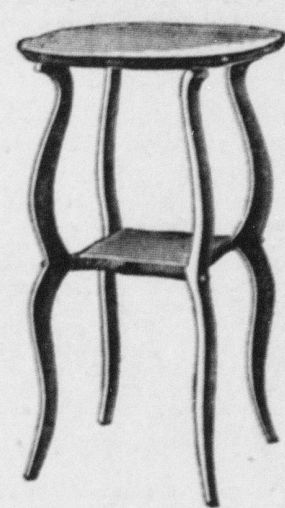
ONLY 90c.

Ask to see our new Patent Axle Baby Carriages at \$5.00.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Telephone 1302.

BELLEFONTE.



## THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

## THE WASH DRESS GOODS SEASON

Has begun in earnest now and we are making an unparalleled exhibit in this Department. We have always made Wash Fabrics for dresses a feature in our store, and today we show a larger, finer and more beautiful assortment than ever before.

## Lappett Mull,

The new fabrics this season in all colors of ground work with raised figures, including the new shade of Geranium Red, 10, 15 and 20c.

## Printed Grass Linen,

Natural ground and printed in Red, Black and Blues, 10c.

## American Dimities,

In Corded Effects, 5, 10 and 15c.

## French Organdies,

Printed in extremely delicate and tasty designs, 20 to 35c.

## American Organdies,

5, 10 and 15 cents.

## Crashes for Skirts.

We have them both plain and striped, 15, 20 and 25c.

## Plain Organdies,

For Linings, all colors, 9c.

## White Dress Goods

For graduating dresses.

## White Organdies,

15, 35 cents.

## White Swisses,

Plain and dotted, 12 to 40 cents.

## White Jap and China Silks,

35 to 75 cents.

In Our Millinery  
Department,

We acknowledge no competition. We receive new styles and new shapes every day, and are always ready to show the very newest things as soon as they appear in the eastern markets.

## Our Swell Styles,

Combined with Artistic Arrangement of Trimmings, and last, but not least, our EXTREME LOWNESS OF PRICE, have proven irresistible attractions to those who delight in stylish headwear.

300 Sailors this week, 12c.

KATZ & CO.,  
LIMITED.  
Bellefonte, Pa.